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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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Unity.

A sombre pine is stirred
By the recreant wind on high,
And out of its gloom, like a word,
Breaketh a bird to the sky.

The sky speaks truth through a star;
The star seeks the heart of the sea;
To the sea strives a river afar;
In the river a brook laughs free,

And down to the brook doth gleam
The thread of a mountain spring,
Born in the shade of that pine tree's dream
And brushed by the bird's soft wing.
—[Virginia W. Cloud, in Youth's Companion.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

BY H. C. DODGE.

During one of the coldest winters ever known, I was in Russia, my business obliging me to spend several months in an outskirt village situated on the bank of a goodly sized but unnavigable river which, of course, was frozen solid.

Having plenty of spare time and such a splendid place to indulge in my favorite sport of sailing on the ice, I had made me a fine ice boat, on which, warmly clad in fur garments, I took frequent and long trips, sometimes extending them far into the night when the moon was bright enough.

Although I was often warned by the peasants to avoid venturing too far up ice river—especially at night—on account of the wolves who inhabited that wild region, I paid little attention to their words, for, never having been attacked by those savage creatures, I couldn't realize how dangerous they were.

Neither did I know that the Russian wolves were at least twice as big and much more terrible in strength and ferocity than those in this country, which had always skulked away the few times I had met them in our Western States.

Late one clear and cold afternoon I started out on my iceboat prepared for a longer trip than usual, for it was full moon time I wanted to see the grand mountain scenery some thirty miles up the river and also the falls there which I had been told were so wonderfully beautiful in their winter dress and in the moonlight.

The river's solid surface was in most places smooth and the wind was just right for fine sailing.

For fear I might meet some wolves which, I knew, or thought I did, that my swift iceboat could easily distance in case they followed, I wore a brace of big revolvers and a small hatchet, which last, however, I always took with me.

Quickly I left the settlement far behind and where the river was straight and wind favorable I flew with lightning's speed.

But where the river twisted so I had to tack, or where the ice was humpy, or where the tall fir trees on the silent, snow-covered banks kept off the wind, I made slower progress.

The further I got up the river the more bewildering in grandeur and beauty the uninhabitable and rugged country became, and when the setting sun lighted the clouds and mountain tops with fire the effect on the weird Russian landscape exceeded my wildest dreams of nature's glory.

When the full moon arose from behind the dark forest of firs, which fringed the river's edge and the colors changed from fiery gold to silvery white, I was completely entranced. The contrast between the glitters of the moonbeams on the sparkling snow and ice and the intense blackness and shadows of the gloomy woods charmed me, and yet, in spite of my enthusiasm, it awed me with its fearful sublimity.

Onward my iceboat flew till I came in sight of the falls ahead, then, slacking my speed, I slowly and carefully approached them.

In their center, the dark waters leaped and tumbled, on either side trees and rocks coated with glistening ice and dazzling icicles seemed like a sugar Fairyland, while above hung a misty cloud of spray in which floated a lunar rainbow.

I know not how long I would have gently glided to and fro lost in admiration of the majestic scene of splendor had I not been startled by a distant howl apparently coming from the depths of the dismal woods on my right quickly followed by answering howls from the other bank.

I knew from my little experience while hunting in the far West that the sounds were from wolves and that I was discovered and, perhaps, soon to be chased by them.

I also knew that after a period of intense cold weather they became so ravenous from hunger that nothing except superior speed could overcome their attacks.

Though I felt safe enough in my iceboat which, try their hardest they couldn't catch, I thought it high time to be off, so pointing the bowsprit for home I started.

But the wind was against me and, though I skimmed swiftly over the ice, my speed wasn't nearly so great as when going with the breeze, while the tacks I had to make brought me too close to the gloomy banks for comfort in case the wolves became numerous and venturesome.

All the time and from every direction, some from afar and many close by, came those blood-curdling howls increasing in number and filling me with an indescribable terror, which chilled me even more than the cutting blasts blowing right in my teeth.

Soon I saw dusky forms outlined against the shadowed snow under the trees on either bank, running along with me and easily keeping up with my flight.

At every tack I made, going no nearer the shore than I could help, my horrible pursuers would slacken their speed and watch me till I turned, while, from the darkness of the woods where they stood ready to spring upon me at the first chance, their hot eyes gleaming like blazing coals.

Then, as the wind filled my little sail and I shot off to the opposite bank, they, giving a chorus of maddened howls, started again to head me off, while those on the side I was approaching stopped to wait for me.

So far, none had ventured on the frozen river and I began to hope they wouldn't, for, thought I might avoid an attack from the banks, I trembled at the thought of what might result if they took to the ice.

All the while they were gathering in greater numbers and displaying more boldness and cunning in calculating and waiting for my movements in tacking.

If the wind died out, if my sail gave way, if I upset, as I came near to doing more than once in bouncing over a rough piece of ice, I should be torn to bits and devoured instantly. Even without those things happening I realized my chance of reaching home in safety was frightfully slim.

Now the howlings for some reason stopped in silent, unrelenting and tireless pursuit the ever increasing bloodthirsty wolves loped along the shadowy banks easily keeping up with my boat which almost seemed to stand still while the pack on the ice behind were surely getting closer and preventing me from flying backwards up the river in case I had to use that forlorn and, likely, hopeless way of distancing those near me if they, too, left the land.

Before me and twenty miles yet from safety the river began to twist between projecting bluffs, maybe ten feet or so in height. I knew the contrary winds there would necessitate slower progress and longer tacks, and so give the wolves the opportunities they wanted of heading me off and perhaps springing from the bluffs upon me while I turned.

Evidently they knew it, too, for without pausing to wait now when I approached the shores they darted on, and I could see them forming in horrid groups in front of me on several exposed points, while those in the rear on the ice were rapidly catching up.

One hand held the tiller, the other revolver, as under the first dreaded point I was obliged to sail, but although the immense creatures there crowded and showed signs of leaping off, they didn't, and away I skimmed to the opposite bank.

I reached it and, too paralyzed with fear to look up, slowly went about. Suddenly, before I could set well under way, with a howl of the fiercest rage an enormous gray wolf shot from the bank and landed with his fore feet on the stern of the boat, well nigh upsetting it and nearly stopping its motion as he dragged behind striving to bite me with his horrid fangs.

I fired, almost poking the pistol into his great open mouth, and he, loosing his hold on the boat, rolled over, dying on the ice.

At once a dozen of his fellows sprang from the bank upon him, and, while he still struggled in his death throes, tore him limb from limb and devoured him instantly.

That taste of blood maddened the others, and, faster than I can tell it, they leaped from everywhere on the river till before and behind and each side they rushed after my boat, which just then was spurting across for one more tack ere I should have some miles of straight sailing where the wind would be favorable.

But right in my path, and where I had to go about, a pack of wolves, forty at least, were coming or waiting, for they seemed to have learned the trick of the ice-boat's tacking.

Aiming quickly at those in front I emptied my revolver into them; then as I drew nearer I gave them the contents of my other pistol. As before each wounded wolf was pounced upon and torn and eaten by his comrades, but so many of the beasts were at me that all could not join in the bloody feast. Still it broke their ranks and gave me a few seconds longer to work my boat around for its last short tack.

Hatchet in hand, on and into the confused pack I dashed, hitting some and sending them sprawling, but in spite of everything three mighty fellows leaped on my boat, one of them knocking the tiller from my grasp as he struggled for a footing—the other two hanging from the stern and dragging like the rest did. In a moment more the whole gang—then chasing me not forty feet behind—would have been fighting over my bones. Never minding the snapping, entangled wolf aboard, I reached back and fetched my sharp hatchet on the paws of the two who were hanging on the stern, chopping them off and dropping the beasts for their companions to finish.

Then regaining the helm and refilling the sail, I shot away on a straight course down the river faster than my fleetest pursuers could follow.

Now I had time to attend to the wolf aboard, who had fortunately jammed his feet in the gear of the boat and was held there, while he made furious efforts to get at me.

Expecting he would break loose and attack me before I could wholly reload, I hastily slipped a cartridge in my pistol and fired, hitting him in the shoulder only.

The howl he gave was answered by the hundreds in chase who, thank heaven, were dropping further and further behind my flying boat.

I dared not wait to load anew, for my horrible passenger, made desperate by his wound, was surely forcing himself loose. Fastening the tiller I jumped with my hatchet to strike him ere he did so. At the same instant he leaped at me, catching a good cut across his eyes as I dodged him. Then, before he could turn, I sunk the hatchet blade in the back of his head with such force that it stuck there while he fell limp and lifeless into the seat I had vacated.

Loading the pistol again I put half a dozen bullets into his head and body to make certain he was dead—then, sitting on his carcass, I took the tiller once more and steered for home and safety.

The danger was over. Though I saw a few more wolves I passed them so swiftly that chase was vain.

It was dawn when I reached the village bank with my awful trophy and the tale I told astonished and startled the anxious peasants who in all their days had known no such an escape as mine.

The wolf I killed was a monster even for the Russian country and it took two strong men to carry it to my house. Its skin, made into a rug, now decorates my American home and furnishes a never-ending start for all sorts of adventures, none of which can approach the one I told.--[Chicago Sun.

The Natural Resources of the South.

By the census statistics the mortality among whites for the census year 1880 was 14.74 per 1000 for the whole United States, including the South; and for the southern states alone from Maryland to Louisiana inclusive it was but 14.04 per 1000. By the best of all demonstrations, therefore, the South is proving the salubrity of her climate, the fertility of her soil, the extent of her natural resources, and her fitness for the support of a large population. An empire in extent, her lands are still not one-half occupied. Her population per square mile averages about one-third that of the average northern state, and but one-fifth that of the more populous ones. The sole condition which now prevents a large immigration, both from abroad and from the north-western states, from taking advantage of the opportunities open in the South, is ignorance of the situation. Such ignorance cannot be of long duration.

Briefly, there is not elsewhere upon the globe a territory open to the Anglo-Saxon race, with such varied and great resources and such propitious and easy conditions of life and labor, so abundantly supplied with rivers, harbors, and with lines of railroad transportation, or so well located to command the commerce of both hemispheres. The prophecy of what our people will make of these advantages in the struggle for commercial supremacy among the nations of the earth is but faintly written in what has already been done, under adverse conditions, by each section working alone. Now their united strength will be brought to bear on the easiest part of the problem. The most progressive race on earth—the leaders of the world in science, in invention, in wealth, in energy, and in enterprise—will here develop the greatest natural resources under the most favorable conditions possible. [The Forum.

A Millionaire's Son.

It is somewhat rare, declares the New Orleans Times-Democrat, to find a millionaire's son devoted to his books rather than his pleasures. There is one such in the house of Vanderbilt, and the son of C. P. Huntington, described as a "superb specimen of physical manhood, with a towering height of six feet four," devotes eight hours a day to study. He is especially interested in Arabic, and is said to have the finest existing library of books in that language, a statement that is of very doubtful accuracy. Mr. Huntington is credited with an ambition to write a history of the Moors in Spain.

"I'll join you in a minute" is what the minister said to the couple who were waiting to be married.

The Last Slumber.

He sleeps.
Who sleeps?
You do not know,
And I must tell you soft and low,
My little baby sleepeth so.

He sleeps.
My baby sleeps so late!
The little birds awake and sing,
And flit about on happy wing.
He waketh not for anything.
He sleeps so late,
My baby sleeps.

The noon upon the morn doth wait;
The sun shines full upon the gate;
The bees and birds are in full tune,
And summer life is at its noon—
My heart doth break!
My baby never will awake!

He sleeps.
The tender eve draws near;
The lights of home are shining clear,
But in the churchyard, dark and drear,
My little baby sleeps.
—[Myrta L. Avary, in Atlanta Constitution

HUMOROUS.

The footpad is generally successful in striking a man for a job.

When a man buys a porous plaster he generally sticks to his bargain.

The man who tries to please everybody generally has a contempt for himself.

"Now is the time to do me a good turn," as the griddle-cake said to the hired girl.

The museum freak is not so anxious to be let in on the ground floor as he is to get up stares.

The clergyman who ties the nuptial knot is usually summoned by the ringing of a belle.

Out on the border the whereabouts of Garza continues as great a secret as that other great border mystery, hash.

Any man who ever owned a balky horse will tell you that he found the animal exceedingly hard to get along with.

Everybody knows a woman is hard to please. She likes the matrimonial harness, but doesn't like to be hitched up with a man who is strapped.

Mrs. Oldboy—Oh, you needn't talk, John. You was bound to have me. You can't say that I ever ran after you. Oldboy—Very true, Maria; and the trap never runs after the mouse, but it gathers him in all the same.

Ethel (who is not famous for her good looks)—I don't see why you should call Miss Whitmore plain. I'm sure I only wish I were half as good looking as she is. Fred—You are, Ethel—you know you are. And Ethel is wondering whether he meant to compliment her.

"What shall you give me, pa," she said
"Upon my wedding day?"
And pa, with gravity, replied:
"I'll give you, dear—away."

Our National Bird.

It has been proposed lately to ornament the tip of the flagstaff used in the regular army of the United States with the representation in metal of the bald eagle, which is the emblem of our republic. The staffs of regimental standards now terminate with pikes. The eagle has already done duty in this way upon the standards of other nations, and particularly upon those of Rome and France. The American eagle, however, is of a different variety from the eagle of France and the Roman republic. It is of an American variety—the "bald," or white-headed, eagle. The ordinary name of the bird is a misnomer. It is not bald, but simply white-headed, the feathers on the head and neck of adult specimens being snowy white.

The honor of first naming this bird as the emblem of the United States belongs to John J. Audubon, the naturalist, whose name will be forever associated with our bird life. He called the bald eagle the "Washington eagle," because, he said, "Washington was brave, as the eagle is. Like it, too, he was the terror of his enemies, and his fame, extending from pole to pole, resembles the soarings of the mightiest of the feathered tribe. If America has reason to be proud of her Washington, so has she to be proud of her great eagle." The bald eagle, with wings extended, or "displayed proper," as it is called in heraldry, was made the emblem of the United States in the year 1785.

Benjamin Franklin did not approve the choice. The bald eagle, he declared, was a very evil-disposed bird, who would not earn an honest living, but got his livelihood by violence, deceit, and rapine. He did not consider such a creature the worthy emblem of a people who had gallantly driven out of their country all kindly birds of prey. Franklin's critical judgment did not prevail. It is true, as he declared, that the bald eagle lives chiefly by violence and thief, swooping down upon the osprey, and snatching from this industrious bird the fish that it has just caught. But the eagle, on occasion, can take fish out of the water with great skill. The eagle is, moreover, a bird of dignity, as well as of bravery and beauty, and its strong attachment to its young and to its home certainly recommends it as an American emblem.—[Baltimore Sun.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Latest Intelligence by Telegraph and Cable.

The Government Statistician's Monthly Crop Report.

The April report of the Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 81.2, and that of rye 87. This is against an average for winter wheat on December 1, 1891, of 85.3 and an average rye on the same date of 88.8.

The report issued by the Department on April 10, 1891, corresponding to this report, showed: Wheat, 96.9; rye, 95.4.

The averages of the principal winter wheat States are: Ohio, 71; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 82; Missouri, 72, and Kansas, 77.

The average of these six is 77, against 97.3 in April of 1890. It is 97 in New York and 84 in Pennsylvania. In the States from Delaware to North Carolina it varies from 70 to 87. But it is 90 to 93 in the Southern belt east of the Mississippi, and somewhat lower west of that river.

On the Pacific coast the condition is higher. The season was generally late, in the West especially, and in the Southwest later than the States of the Atlantic coast.

The unfavorable seeding conditions were drought, difficult plowing, snow, resulting in an imperfect stand, and they were naturally followed by late and feeble growth. The plant was, therefore, generally small when the winter set in, and apparently of weak vitality.

It is quite uniformly reported that the winter was not very severe, and was in many sections mild. Winter killing was exceptional, or limited to flat or wet areas.

Some correspondents indicate a probability of improvement in the favorable April weather. The low condition is less the result of winter killing than of late germination and a slow autumn.

Hetherington Acquitted.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department, Washington, from Commander J. R. Bartlett, United States steamship Marion, announcing the acquittal by the Consular Court at Yokohama, Japan, of Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington, United States Navy, of the murder of George Gower Robinson.

This action is final, and Hetherington can not again be tried for the same crime in any other court.

George Gower Robinson was an English banker in Yokohoma and a very prominent member of European society there. He was a handsome man, and many persons gave him the reputation of a lady killer.

His attentions to Mrs. Hetherington, wife of Lieutenant Hetherington, of the Marion, had continued for some months and were becoming a matter of general knowledge. When Lieutenant Hetherington was satisfied of his wife's misconduct he consulted his brother officers and they advised him that he would be justified in killing the man who had wronged him.

He waited for Robinson, whom he expected would drive from his place of business to his home on the principal street of Yokohama. Robinson drove up to him in a dog cart, accompanied by a friend. Hetherington shot him dead and immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

Two Old People Tortured.

At Hollidaysburg, Penn., Three masked burglars entered the house of John Daly, an old soldier, aged sixty-five years, to steal his pension money. They bound his feet and hands and tied him to a chair, and when he refused to tell where his money was they tortured him by cutting him in the neck with a knife and holding a lighted lamp under his ear.

He would not tell them where the money was, and they then ransacked the house, chopping the floor open with a hatchet and tearing the plaster from the walls, but were unable to discover any booty. Then they departed, first knocking Daly senseless with a blow from a revolver.

They next went to the home of Miss Olivia McDowell, an aged spinster, bound her in a blanket, gagged her, and tied her to a bedpost. They tortured the old woman to make her tell where she kept her money. Her scalp was gashed with a penknife, and her left eye closed by a blow from a revolver. The ruffians got only $6.

Memphis Bridge Finished.

Iron beams closed up the gap, at 10 o'clock a few mornings ago, in the big cantilever bridge, across the Mississippi, at Memphis, and the States of Arkansas and Tennessee were joined. The celebration of the opening takes place in the early part of May, and the United States warship Concord will steam up the river and take part in the celebration.

The bridge cost $3,000,000, and, including trestle work, is about three miles long. It belongs to the company operating the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad.

Canada's Finances.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditures of Canada for the nine months ended March 31: Revenue, $26,782,946; expenditures, $23,383,469, leaving a surplus of $3,349,477, which indicates that after the interest due on June 30 is paid there will not be a large surplus, but there will be no deficit.

The statement of the debt on March 31 shows a net debt of $230,270,162, which is a reduction of $1,537,868 since June 30 last.

Oxford Wins the Race.

The annual English inter-university boat race was won by Oxford, adding another victory to the long list of the dark blue.

Oxford covered the four miles in nineteen minutes twenty-one seconds. The time made by the winning crew beats the record. The nearest to it was in 1878, when Cambridge won in 19:35.

Oxford now leads by four victories. Forty-nine races have been rowed, that of 1877 being a dead heat.

A Fatal Midnight Fire.

At midnight the residence of James Hawley, of Midway, W. Va., was destroyed by fire, and Alexander Linton, aged ten, who made his home there, was burned to death, while Mr. Hawley was so terribly burned that he became insane and cut his throat. Kate and Annie Rankin and Mrs. Gelesippi jumped from the second-story window and were badly hurt.

Indian Prophets Released.

Frank White and Buffalo Black, the two Indians who call themselves prophets of the coming Messiah, were released from jail at Guthrie, Oklahoma, on a writ of habeas corpus, and left that night for the Pawnee reservation. The ghost dance was once more renewed, and as many of the Indians have armed themselves and refused to obey the agents' orders, troops will be needed to quell an outbreak.

LASHED TO THE POLE.

A Gruesome Sight Witnessed by Early Morning Pedestrians in Boston.

James Hayes, a trimmer for the Boston (Mass.) Electric Light Company, was found early the other morning hanging lifeless from the cross-bar of one of the poles in Dover street. The leather straps that bound him to the cross-bar prevented him from falling. Passers by noticed that something was wrong and the body was taken down.

No one seemed to know whence came the current that caused his death. The switch was found turned off, as he had thrown it before beginning his work. At that hour there should have been no current on any of the wires.

The company's officers are of opinion that the trouble was caused by some one at the central station throwing a current over the wires carelessly and without giving proper warning.

MAGGIE DONAGHER, Shelbyville, Ind., died of consumption after consuming the flesh of seven dogs as an alleged sure cure.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

77ST DAY.—The Senate made public correspondence transmitted by the President touching the refusal of the Chinese Government to receive H. W. Blair as United States Minister——The District Appropriation bill was passed after an amendment had been adopted appropriating $100,000 for the G. A. R. Encampment in Washington.

72D DAY.—After the routine morning business the House bill to place cotton ties on the free list was referred to the Finance Committee——Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information connected with the purchase and coinage of silver——Mr. Gallinger addressed the Senate in favor of his bill to select a site for a sanitarium for consumptives, and the bill was referred.

73D DAY.—The Senate devoted half an hour to bills on the calendar, passing a large number——The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, calling for information as to reciprocity with Germany and Hayti, was agreed to——The proposed constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators was discussed——Mr. Stewart spoke on his silver resolution——The Senate appointed Messrs. Dawes, Cullom and Call conferees on the Indian Appropriation bill.

74TH DAY.—In three hours, fifty-two bills were passed, among them one for promoting the safety of National banks and four relating to the Army——The Geary Chinese bill was adversely reported; Mr. Dolph's substitute Chinese bill, continuing existing laws, was placed on the calendar——Mr. Morgan delivered a speech on the silver question.

75TH DAY.—At the close of the routine morning business the calendar was taken up and bills were disposed of as follows: The amendments to the bill creating the Circuit Courts of Appeal were passed; appropriating $500,000 for the erection of an additional fire-proof building for the National Museum, on the grounds west of the Smithsonian Institution. Passed. Appropriating $75,000 for the foundation and pedestal for a bronze statute of Christophe Columbus, at the west entrance of the Capitol grounds, on Pennsylvania avenue, where the Peace monument now stands. Passed. Extending the privileges of the free delivery of mails to cities and towns with a population of not less than 5000, and where the postoffice gross receipts for the previous year amounted to $5000. Passed.

In the House.

70TH DAY.—The bill placing cotton ties, cotton bagging and bagging machinery on the free list was passed by the Committee of the Whole——Mr. McCreary introduced for Mr. Springer a bill to authorize the holding of an international monetary congress.

80TH DAY.—The House passed the Cotton Tie bill by 166 to forty-five——The bill placing tin plate on the free list was then reported——The House passed a joint resolution authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol a statue of Pere Marquette——The River and Harbor bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was formally reported.

81ST DAY.—On motion of Mr. Wise, a bill was passed establishing West Point, Va., a sub-port of entry and delivery——Mr. O'Neil reported a bill to establish a life saving station at Gay Head, Mass. Committee of the Whole——The floor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia——Mr. Coombs introduced a bill placing German looking-glass on the free list.

82D DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed——Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, asked consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the purchase and distribution of subsistence stores to the sufferers from the overflow of the Tombigee River and its tributaries. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected, and the resolution was referred——On motion of Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in——Messrs. Peel, Allen and Wilson, of Wash., were appointed conferrees on the bill——The House then went into the Committee of the Whole (Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, in the Chair) on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill.

83D DAY.—The House passed a bill granting the right of way to the Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad through the Indian Territory——The remainder of the session was devoted to the Naval Appropriation bill, several hours being consumed in the discussion of a point of order on the item providing for a new battleship. Pending action the matter went over.

84TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed during the entire day's session.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE undergarment cutters have formed an open union.

THE window glass factories in the United States decided to shut down May 31.

THERE are 4175 men employed on the grounds of the World's Fair, at Chicago.

THE Princess Vischhegrandsky is at the head of the Russain peasant lace industry.

THE lumbermen and planing mill workers of Pennsylvania have formed a State organization.

ELECTRICITY in its various forms of application is said to give employment to 5,000,000 persons.

IN the most advanced Continental glass manufactories glass blowing is no longer done by the mouth but by compressed air.

ABOUT 25,000 workers are to be locked out by the Staffordshire (England) potters, the former refusing to settle disputes by arbitration.

ABOUT 200 employes have been laid off on the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley railroads as the first fruits of the Reading combination.

IN 1880 the number of workers employed in American woolen mills was 161,557. Ten years have increased the number of hands to 221,032.

SINCE April 1 the Southern Express Company has discharged about ninety express members for being members of the Messengers' Brotherhood.

THE membership of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association has increased about 1000 this year. The organization will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary next year.

THE London (England) Polytechnic, a popular institution for the promotion of the education of the working classes, will arrange a series of workingmen's excursions to the World's Fair in 1893.

LEAD mixing is done by workingmen wearing a mask, in which are inserted sponges on a level with the nose and mouth. It is in this manufactory that the glass panes perforated in conical-shaped apertures to admit the air are made.

NEW YORK telephone girls work nine hours a day; Boston girls are kept at the switchboard nine and a half hours. Thirty minutes is the time allowed in both companies for lunch and there are two intermissions for rest during the day of fifteen minutes each.

TRAIN ROBBERS ROUTED.

One Killed and Three Captured After a Desperate Fight in Alabama.

Four colored desperadoes attempted to rob a car of a Louisville and Nashville freight train as it was taking water at Wilhite, sixty miles from Birmingham, Ala. The engineer discovered what was up and pulled out, the robbers firing upon the train men as they went.

Officers were notified at Falkville. They found the bandits not far from Wilhite, and had a fight, in which Tom Wright, one of the robbers, was shot dead. Two escaped, and the fourth was captured. Another of the gang was caught later.

They confess that they participated in the train robbery at Wiems two weeks before, and have given the names of accomplices.

THE past winter in eastern Nevada was above the average in severity, while in the western part of the State, beyond Battle Mountain, it was abnormally mild. And the spring, so far, has been very wet in the eastern part of the State and very dry over the west.

DROWNED IN ICY WATERS.

An Instructor and Eight Boys Perish in Boston Harbor.

The Boat Capsized and One by One They Dropped Off.

An instructor and ten boys connected with the Boston Farm School at Thompson's Island were capsized in a sail boat in Boston (Mass.) Harbor, a few evenings ago, and eight of the boys drowned.

The victims were A. F. Nordberg, instructor, aged about forty; Frank F. Hitchcock, aged nineteen; Homer F. Thatcher, seventeen; George F. Ellis, sixteen; Thomas Phillips, sixteen, William W. Curran, seventeen; Charles H. Graves, seventeen; Harry E. Loud, sixteen; Adelbert H. Packard, sixteen. The rescued boys were: Ove W. Clements, seventeen; Charles A. Limb, sixteen.

The instructor had been to the city during the day to attend church, and the ten boys, constituting a regular crew of the school, left the island at 6:30 to sail to City Point to convey the instructor to the island.

The trip is considered perfectly safe under ordinary circumstances, having been made for years, even during the winter months, without accident.

As a precaution, however, in view of the breeze, the crew took a single sail boat instead of a double sail craft, in which the trip is often made.

The trip to the Point was made without accident, and soon after 7 o'clock the boat started on the return trip.

At a point supposed to be between Spectacle and Thompson's islands the boat was struck by a squall and immediately capsized.

The eleven occupants were thrown into the ice cold water, but being accustomed to strict discipline and the exercise of heroism in the school, they all swam to the spot where they could cling to the overturned craft, and then began a long wait for rescue, which to most of them was never to come.

According to the statements of the two survivors, they encouraged each other by words of cheer, occasionally shouting in the hope that they might be heard by some one on shore. At one time a tug was seen in the distance, and they shouted with all their remaining strength, but could not attract attention.

The night was cold and the shores and wharves were abandoned. When the time for the boat to return to the island had passed, the Superintendent of the school, Charles H. Bradley, went to the beach to scan the waters toward City Point to see if his boys were approaching. There was a fire on a neighboring island, and he got in the range of the firelight in the hope that it would aid his vision, but he saw nothing.

The survivors say that they saw his form patrolling the beach and felt sure that rescue would come, but it did not. Finally the chill of the water and the exertion necessary to keep their heads above the surface overcame the unfortunates, and one by one they were compelled to release their hold.

The instructor was the first to go. Each offered a prayer or a word of farewell to the others as he gave up his hold on life. Some of them endured the unequal contest for nearly four hours, and it was quite four hours, or about 11 o'clock, when the boat with the two survivors still clinging to it, but exhausted, drifted ashore. They were immediately cared for, and rapidly recovered from the effects of their exposure.

Superintendent Bradley notified the police, undertakers and the officers of the Boston Farm School of the disaster and engaged a diver to search for the bodies of the lost. This is the only drowning accident that has happened to the school since 1842.

The Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys is a private institution, supported by wealthy citizens. Its funds are all appropriated for relieving, instructing and employing indigent boys. The boys receive a good common-school education, and are instructed in moral and religious duties. The boys were all good swimmers and Mr. Nordberg was an expert. The icy temperature of the water is supposed to have chilled them so that they were unable to make any efforts for their own safety.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Seven Men and a Powder Mill Blown Into Atoms.

A frightful explosion of powder completely demolished the mills of the Moosic Powder Company, twenty miles from Wilkesbarre, Penn., at 11 A. M. The first explosion was in the drying mill, and a fraction of a second later the storage house blew up. The shocks were felt over a radius of forty miles, and thousands of people in surrounding towns rushed out of doors thinking an earthquake had occurred. Both shocks were distinctly heard at Wilkesbarre twenty miles away. The mills were blown to the smallest atoms, and there were no fragments found larger than a foot long.

Seven men were instantly killed and two fatally injured. The names of the dead are: John Gibbons, Daniel Carey, Aaron Coolbaugh, Moses Tucker, Edward J. Vanderberg, Allan Small and Caradog Reese. The fatally wounded were George Alls and Daniel Billings. The body of John Gibbons was blown 150 feet into the air. Caradog Reese was found sixty feet from the scene of the explosion. Moses Tucker was found 150 feet away from the mill. Other bodies were found from 150 to 200 feet distant.

The terrible scene of grief and anguish duplicate those of frightful mine accidents. The iron framework on the Erie and Wyoming Railroad near the scene, used as a spark screen, was torn and twisted like paper. The absolute desolation of the scene cannot be pictured in words. The last explosion of these mills was eighteen years ago, when several men were also killed. The loss will reach $20,000.

HOMES SWEPT AWAY.

Two Hundred and Fifty Persons Drowned in the Tombigbee Flood.

The list of the drowned in the Tombigbee flood in Mississippi has, by a late estimate, been placed at two hundred and fifty persons, more than two hundred of whom are colored. Three relief parties have recovered 150 bodies.

A family of nine were rescued from a raft on which they had been floating six days without food. One boy was insane and the others not able to walk.

A colored woman and a babe were found floating on a mattress. They were the only survivors of a family of ten.

More than five hundred homes have been swept away and all stock drowned.

It rained for two weeks. The country is very flat and swampy and the only place of safety was in the tops of the big trees.

Seventy-five men, women and children have been taken from the trees by the relief parties. They had been up in the trees from four to six days.

The stories of the rescued show that the water rose suddenly during the night, flooding the bottoms, which are seven miles wide. Cabins were swept away like leaves and the unfortunates drowned before they realized their danger. The waters are now subsiding, leaving the country a dreary, black waste.

There are more than two thousand homeless, and an appeal has been made for State and Government aid. Those who escaped on rafts and in boats are destitute.

THE coffee crop of Brazil has been so large that the railroads of one of the Provinces have for weeks been blocked, every available car being in service, freight depots being crowded and further receipts of coffee being declined.

THE oldest inhabitant of Vienna, Magdalen Ponsa, has died at the reputed age of 117. She lived on charity. The Emperor gave her a pension of $7.40 a month. She retained her faculties almost until the end.

THERE are now ten station houses in New York City especially prepared for the reception of women under arrest, and twenty matrons in charge, two at each station.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES

WISCONSIN will have a $30,000 building at the Fair.

A 100-YEAR-OLD bearing orange tree, from San Gabriel, is one of the exhibits announced from California.

OSTRICH eggs, artistically painted in a prize competition, are to be a feature in the exhibit made by Cape Colony, South Africa.

THE Washington State World's Fair Building will be constructed in sections at Tacoma and sent to Chicago next September.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, which claims to be the "Switzerland of America," has appropriately planned to erect a Swiss chalet for its World's Fair Building.

A NUMBER of owners of steam yachts in New York intend to utilize them to transport themselves and their friends to the Exposition by way of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal.

THE main Exposition buildings require for their ornamentation 180,628 separate pieces of staff work. Of these, 108,000 have been cast and more than 50,000 have been put in place on the buildings.

THE directors of the celebrated Ward's museum, at Rochester, N. Y., have decided to expend $35,000 in making at the Exposition a display of specimens from all parts of the establishment. The value of the exhibit will exceed $100,000.

FIFTY public spirited citizens of Utah have guaranteed $50,000 for an exhibit at the Fair from that Territory. A like amount was similarly raised in Connecticut recently, and in both cases it is the expectation that the Legislature will reimburse the donors.

IN front of the Administration Building at the Exposition the largest fountain in the world will toss graceful streams and excite the admiration of millions of spectators. It is now being constructed in Paris by Sculptor MacMonnies, who is acknowledged to be one of the very best of living artists.

MAJOR MEIGS, the Government Engineer, in charge of river improvements at Keokuk, Ia., is preparing for exhibition at the World's Fair working models of the Government dry docks and engine house, the various boats used in making river improvements and sections of dams, showing the manner of their construction.

R. S. MOORE, of Newburn, N. C., claims to have fragments of the chain which restrained Columbus when he was in prison, and he intends to exhibit them at the Fair. J. C. Calhoun, of New York, says he has pieces of the house in San Domingo in which Columbus was imprisoned and he has a similar desire.

ITALIAN COMMISSIONER ALEXANDER DEL NERO writes from Rome to the effect that there will be a fine exhibit of the mosaics, tapestries, Columbian relics, and other treasures of the Vatician which have never yet been on exhibition. He further reports that the Ethnographic Museum of Rome will probably loan many Columbian antiquities to the Exposition.

THE Missouri World's Fair Board has forwarded to Chicago nine tree trunks to compose three of the columns of the rustic colonnade around the Forestry building. These trunks are typical specimens of yellow pine, white oak, red oak, ash, cypress, red gum and hickory. It has also sent thirty pieces of timber all of different variety, for the rustic interlaced work between the three columns.

THE Great Western Railway of England will exhibit in the Transportation Building the famous old locomotive, "The Lord of the Isles," which was built at the company's works in Swindon in 1851, from designs by the late Sir Daniel Gooch. This locomotive was a notable exhibit at the first World's Fair in London in 1851. From that time until July, 1881, it was continually in service, and ran during that period a distance of 780,300 miles without being fitted with a new boiler.

FROM the reports and estimates prepared by the Exposition authorities for the Congressional Investigating Committee the following interesting facts, among many others, appear: To complete the Exposition and conduct it to its close will require of the Directory a total expenditure of $22,246,493. Up to March 1, the total expenditure was $3,880,934. The liabilities under contracts already made are $4,602,724. The receipts have been $6,252,404, and the amount due from stock subscriptions and city bonds, $5,713,051. The National Commission has expended $184,522, and estimates that $1,067,983 more is needed, including $700,000 for awards.

SWEPT BY FLOODS.

Appalling Loss of Life and Property in the South

A dispatch from Columbus, Miss., says: The recent heavy rains have swollen all streams in this section of the country to a point never before known, and as a result the destruction of life and property has been frightful. All farms along the Tombigbee River valley have been abandoned, houses of all kinds washed away. All fencing is gone and cattle and mules by hundreds have been drowned.

Many floating houses passed down the river. Every available craft has been used day and night relieving the sufferers, carrying out food and bringing in the destitute people. On one small mound there were forty people and as many more cattle and mules.

On another there were seventy people and cattle by the hundreds

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention at Raleigh on the 14th inst was the largest assemblage of representative members of the party ever held in its history. Among them were the ablest men of the State, showing the interest felt in the party throughout its borders, and it was gratifying to know that in regard to the National Administration there was perfect unanimity—every man enthusiastically endorsing it, and a resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to vote for the nomination of Benjamin Harrison "first, last and all the time."

The first business of the Convention being the election of delegates at large, the following were elected: E. A. White, H. P. Cheatham, J. C. Dancy and J. C. Pritchard, with H. S. Walton, John L. Fisher, H. B. Brown and H. G. Grissom as alternates.

For Electors at large E. S. Blackburn, of Ashe and C. M. Bernard, of Pitt, were elected.

Then followed the election of Chairman of the State Executive Committee, On this there was a lively contest—the only one that evinced any feeling, as it had culminated into a personal fight of what is known as the D. M. Key faction against Chairman Eaves, but by the action of the Convention John B. Eaves was overwhelmingly sustained, being re-elected by a vote of 159 as against only 59.

For members of the State Committee at large, Archibald Bray, John H. Hammon, W. R. Henderson, T. C. Milliken and H. L. Grant were elected, and the members of the districts are as follows: 1st, Dr. D. H. Abbott; 2d, J. W. Lloyd; 3rd, E. P. Powers; 4th, J. H. Williamson; 5th, D. C. Magnum; 6th, J. H. Young; 7th, Z. V. Walser, 8th, A. L. Hendrix and 9th, G. W. Crawford.

As to a State ticket, none was put in the field, the Convention adjourning without taking any action.

PROTECTION AND REVENUE TARIFF.

The Democrats advocate what they call a "tariff for revenue" only. The Republicans favor a tariff for protection with revenue as an incident. The former only considers how to raise the greatest amount of revenue, irrespective of anything else. Under that policy the heaviest duties would be put on those things the people *must* have, such as coffee, sugar, tea, etc, which are now free. A protective tariff allows the things we do not produce to come in free and those we do produce to be protected by a tariff against foreign goods of the same kind.

There is no protection in a merely revenue tariff. A simple illustration will show it. A man has a field of corn. It takes a fence six feet high to keep out his neighbor's animals. If it is lowered down to three feet it might as well be taken down entirely, for it is no protection against the cattle coming in and fattening on his crop.

The true theory of protection, to be beneficial to all classes, is that it shall so develop our capabilities and retain wealth within our own boundaries as to make this the greatest civilization, for so far as this is done so far will the condition of the workingman be bettered. This can be done by maintaining a home market, for their labor must go with capital or capital cannot go at all.

The metamorphoses of Jerry Simpson, the "Sockless" Alliance Congressman, is said to be now complete. The barber has combed the hayseed out of his locks and the tailor has transformed him into a dude, while his accent is losing all traces of Western atrocity. Jerry would do well to save his salary, for if he ever gets back to Kansas his hirsute constituents will reject him with a roar.

Never in the history of this country has clothing been as cheap as it is to-day. It is constantly becoming cheaper. What can be the excuse, therefore, for taking the duty off wool and robbing the farmer sheep growers of their already too small profits?

It can no longer be said derisively that a modern warship cannot be built in a Government Navy Yard, under the direction of Government officers, and by workmen paid directly by the Government, since the Cruiser "Raleigh" was launched.

President Harrison is certainly the favorite so far for the nomination at Minneapolis, and he doesn't go chasing about the country after delegates, either.

Harrison inspires the country with something better than popular enthusiasm—with public confidence.

The first political agitator begun by persuading the first farmer that he was downtrodden,

THE ALASKAN PURCHASE.

Twenty five years ago—on March 30, 1867—President Johnson and the Russian minister signed the treaty by which we acquired Alaska, paying $7 200,000 therefor. On October 6 the actual transfer was made, Gen. Rousseau taking formal possession at New Archangel, on Sitka island, in the name of the United States.

The croakers in this country—the Democrats—howled that we had wasted the money for an icy area of rocks, of no value to us or anybody else. The result has shown, as it does in every case, that the Democrats were ignorant and stupid. The United States never made a better bargain than when it secured Alaska, with its half-million square miles of territory, its long coast line, studded with any number of natural harbors, its mines of iron, coal and precious metals, and its splendid fisheries. In a few years the money paid for it had been made up to the nation, and it has been a money making investment ever since.

REPUBLICAN PROTECTION DID IT.

Official government statistics show that there was a reduction last year of forty million dollars in value in the imports for foreign textiles into this country, of which twenty-two and one-half millions was in woolen goods, seven millions in cottons, seven in silks and three and one-half in flax and jute goods.

Result: American mills manufactured at least 60,000,000 more pounds of wool in 1891 than in 1890, an made up the decrease in textile imports by the product of American mills and workingmen.

This is only one instance of the benefits of the Republican protection and reciprocity policy.

CARE OF HORSES.

A successful stock raiser says that in all the work of growing and handling horses, from foaling up, there is one thing that must not be omitted if you hope for success, and that is CARE. Good breeding and good housing cannot take the place of daily individual attentions to the comfort, cleanliness and the conditions that are necessary to insure health, and these are only apt to be given by a man who really cares for his horses aside from the profit that he expects to derive from them.

Col. L. L. Polk has written a long letter defining his position. He gives both parties a whack. As he was a Democrat, he knows how they work the machine and what he says about them must be true. As he never was a Republican, what he says about them is simply imagination.

Much comment has resulted from the fact that Senator Hill was not invited to trip his light fantastic jaw in Rhode Island. Even a moderate amount of that sense which is supposed to be possessed by a horse will keep David off the stump for a long time to come, however.

The Democratic leaders in Congress are reported to be extremely anxious and uneasy, not only because of the uncertain and gloomy prospects before the party, but also on account of their own political future.

Hon. Henry P. Cheatham has been re-nominated for Congress in the Second District. This was a well merited honor. His record in Congress has been a good one.

This is a Democratic ring-smashing year all over the country.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1892.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations administered a slap in the face to the House for its having passed the Chinese exclusion bill as an independent measure, instead of making it an amendment to the bill which had already passed the Senate extending for ten years the present anti Chinese laws, which will expire by limitation early next month, by reporting the House bill back to the Senate, with the original Senate bill as a substitute.

It has been charged that certain parties in the House favored making the exclusion bill an independent measure in the hope that enough time would be consumed before it was acted upon to enable certain interested parties to land thousands of Chinese laborers in this country, between the time of the expiration of the present laws and the enactment of a new one. Appearances make the charge plausible. Had the House exclusion bill been passed as an amendment to the Senate bill, the amended bill could have at once been sent to a conference committee and before now a completed bill of some sort could have been in the hands of the President. Senator Felton, of California, asked that the report of the committee be not taken up for action by the Senate until he could present the views of the people of the Pacific coast and his own thereon.

The first official act of Secretary Elkins after his return from a business trip to New York was to direct the depot army quartermaster at St. Louis to send immediately 300 tents to the Mayor of Columbus, Mississippi, for the use of the people rendered homeless by the recent floods Quite a contrast with the action of Representative Kilgore, of Texas, who objected to the immediate consideration of a resolution introduced in the House appropriating $50,000 for the sufferers.

Democratic Representatives who have visited their districts lately make no bones of saying that if the House continues the five-cent policy inaugurated by Holman, in relation to appropriations, that the next House will certainly be republican, as they say such peanut methods are not endorsed by sensible people of any party. They are trying to get Holman to "let up" but there are no indications that he will.

Representative Cooper's attempt to wriggle out of the unpleasant predicament in which he found himself when it was proven that his signature had been used to obtain pension information, which was afterwards sold, by abusing Commissioner Raum was a failure, as it deserved to be. It called to mind the old lawyers advice to a young one—"when you have no case abuse the other side."

Senator Quay introduced a bill into the Senate appropriating $5,000 to purchase a marble bust of the late Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

The resolution instructing the the House committee on the Eleventh Census to inquire into the expediency of the establishment of a permanent census bureau has been favorably reported to the House.

Chili has changed her mind about not taking any part in the World's Fair, and has sent Senor Thompson-Rea here as a commissioner to make arrangements for the Chilian exhibit at the fair.

How Protection has Worked in the Case of Calico.

Congressman Dingley of Maine.

Before we made any cotton prints in this country they were bought in Europe and we paid 38 cents a yard for them. We placed a protective duty upon them. We immediately began to establish the manufacture here, and the price has gone on going down, until to day what do we see? The duty on cotton prints is 4 cents a yard. They are worth 5 cents to common standard prints, in Great Britain. Now if the tariff is a tax all the domestic prints in America should be sold for 9 cents a yard. Are they? Two years ago I sent to a friend in Manchester, England, and asked him to buy me a piece of English cotton print. He paid 5 cents a yard for it and sent it to me.

I asked my wife to go to a store here in Washington, not distinguished for its cheap prices, perhaps, and get me an American print of equal quality and inform me what she had to pay for it. She bought a piece that she said was better and she paid 5 cents a yard for it, precisely the English price. Thirty cents a yard when we first applied protection, 5 cents to-day, and every yard made in this country. We never could have established the manufacture of those articles if we had not adopted protection. The price would never have fallen as low as it has if it had not been for protection.

"There was an old man of Tobago lived on rice, gruel and sago," he had headache so bad. After he used a bottle of Salvation Oil, he could eat roast beef and plum pudding all right.

They say the winter advertisements of houses will run somewhat in this style. A large and elegantly furnished house for rent, in easy distance of a druggist who sells Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Diversified Crops

Bulletin.

In an able article on reducing the acreage of cotton in the South, the Wilmington *Star* tells in the following extract what our Southern country would be if the planters would raise diversified crops:

"How different Southern plantations would look and how different the South would be if the plantations were divided up into cotton fields, grain fields, clover and grass fields, corn fields, with a good big garden and a nice orchard near by, instead of being all cotton, as so many of them are; cotton field after cotton field, nothing to break the sameness unless the green woods may be between.

If every plantation of a hundred acres, say, had ten acres for grass, ten for wheat, ten for oats, ten for orchard and small fruits, with garden, potato patches, etc. and larger and smaller farms divided up in the same proportion, and each supplied with good stock, the Southern farmers would soon be the most prosperous in the world, and the South the richest agricultural section on the globe. When all the cotton delusion vanishes all this may come, but a good start will never be made in that direction until it does vanish.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store. Large bottles 50c and $1.

Don't Try It On Sensible Folks.

Norwich Bulletin.

The "taxed dinner-pail" racket may yet be worked occasionally in lunatic asylums and schools for feeble minded and idiotic children, but we don't think it will be addressed, even by the very remarkable logicians who do most of the talking for free trade, to any assembly of reasonably intelligent men in the coming campaign.

Do not weaken the stomach with strong chemicals. Simmons Liver Regulator is mild but effective.

When you feel uncomfortable about the stomach take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Facts speak louder than words Simmons Liver Regulator has cured bowel disorders.

Buncombe county was 100 years old on the 16th inst, and celebrated the occasion.

For the first time in the history of national political conventions the next Republican National Convention will have as a delegate a full-blooded Indian. He will represent Oklahoma and is a lineal descendant of Tecumseh, who was once defeated by General William Henry Harrison; but he cherishes no hard feelings and will vote for the grandson of General Harrison.

A Spring Medicine.

Nothing so efficacious as P P P for a spring medicine at this season, and for toning up, invigorating and as a strengthener and appetizer take P P P. It will throw off the malaria and put you in good condition. P. P P is the best spring medicine in the world for the different ailments the system is liable to in the spring.

For old Sores, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Ulcers and Syphilis, use only P P P and get well and enjoy the blessing only to be derived from the use of P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.)

A great spring medicine is P P P, the greatest blood purifier in the world, as hosts of people in this city where it is manufactured can testify.

Beware of Imitations. And in no case should a person suffering from nervous debility, dyspepsia or indigestion accept any substitute for Brown's Iron Bitters. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

MRS. G. S. BELL. MISS H. C. GRICE

MRS. BELL AND GRICE,

Fashionable Milliners,

COR. MAIN AND ROADSTS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The choicest lot of Millinery Goods ever brought to this city, Hats and Bonnets in exquisite designs and most desirable shapes. Our patterns embrace styles suitable for all ages and occasions, from charming creations in laces and flowers to useful hats for general wear. Call and examine.

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county I will sell on the 2nd day of May, 1892, at 12 o'clock, m. at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C. on Monday the 2d day of May, 1892, the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] and the same was levied on as the property of [illegible] to satisfy said execution in favor of [illegible] and others. This April 1st, 1892.

T P WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

Apr 1, '92

LIPPMAN'S PYRAFUGE. A SURE CURE FOR CHILLS & FEVER, DUMB AGUE, AND MALARIA.

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors, Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

PPP CURES SCROFULA PPP CURES BLOOD POISON PPP

KAYTON'S OIL OF LIFE. The Best Liniment in the World. Cures Pains in the Back, Joints, Side, Also Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, &c. Kayton's Oil of Life is an Old German Liniment & Expels pain quickly. LIPPMAN BROS. SAVANNAH, GA. Sole Agents in the U. S.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT. Speedily and Without Pain. Removes Corns, Bunions and Warts. LIPPMAN BROS. DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK, SAVANNAH, GA.

—FOR SALE BY—

GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT AND ALEX. WADSWORTH.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE: Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach; flatulency and water brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; listlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all, but always some of these indicate want of action of the Liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good,

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—

Malaria, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."

L. M. HIXSON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp in red on front of wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. "E. CITY BRICK WORKS."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: } In the Superior Court
Pasquotank County. } Of Pasquotank County.

The annexed plan of incorporation of the "E. CITY BRICK WORKS" has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, and the execution thereof having been proven by the oath and examination of T. G. Skinner the subscribing witness thereto, and the same duly recorded in Book of Incorporation, page 84, the tax of twenty-five dollars and the Clerk's cost of three dollars having been paid as required by the statute in such cases provided.

Now, therefore, by virtue of authority vested in me by section six hundred and seventy-nine of the Code of North Carolina and the amendments thereto, I, John P. Overman, Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, hereby declare M. N. Sawyer, C. J. Ward, M. D. Gregory, L. W. Norman and A. F. Riddick, the persons named in the articles of agreement for said incorporation, and their successors, duly incorporated under the name and style of the "E. City Brick Works" for the period of twenty years from this date, for the purpose set forth in their articles of agreement, to-wit: For the purpose of making Brick, the purchasing or leasing of land and all other acts necessary to carry on the business of making and selling bricks.

Their place of business shall be Elizabeth City, N. C. Their capital stock is twenty-five hundred dollars; number of shares fifty and the value of each share fifty dollars.

No stockholder shall in any event be liable to a creditor or otherwise individually over and above the amount of his stock in said corporation.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of March, 1892.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

GRAND SALE —OF— TOWN LOTS —IN— Elizabeth City, N.C.

THE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF ELIZABETH CITY, OFFER EIGHTY-FIVE LOTS, ALL LOCATED in the corporate limits, at the uniform price of $110 each, $10 CASH and $10 each month until paid, WITHOUT INTEREST. These Lots are the most desirable and best located of any offered for sale in the City, beginning on Main St., only four squares from the Court House. Each Lot is now worth more than the price, and many of them two, three and four times the price.

In this sale the Company reserve every alternate lot for sale privately.

The entire net proceeds of this sale is to be expended in improvements on the property.

SITES FOR FACTORIES located on the Norfolk & Southern R. R. which passes through the Company' property, will be GIVEN AWAY.

Plans and full particulars of distribution of Lots furnished on application

Buy a Lot! Don't Get Left!

E. F. AYDLETT, President; T. G. SKINNER, Vice President; G. M. SCOTT, Sec. & Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:—E. F. AYDLETT, C. H. ROBINSON, T. G. SKINNER, D. S. KRAMER, J. B. PINNER, G. M. SCOTT, T. S. WHITE.

For further information apply to the Company or to N. F. Vowles & Co., Real Estate Agents, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES,

I have this day levied upon the lands described below in Pasquotank county for Taxes due on the same for the year 1891, and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday the 2d day of May, 1892.

SALEM TOWNSHIP: J. Clark Perry 17 acres adjoining the lands of Wm. Garrett, Commander land and others. Taxes 92 cents, cost $1 85 Total $2,77.

Jno. Watson 18 acres adjoining the lands of Noah Overton and others. Taxes $2,36, cost $1.85 Total $4,21.

NIXONTON: Jordan Johnson 3 acres adjoining Geo Jeanson and others, in sand hills. Taxes 92 cts, Cost $1.85. Total $2.77.

MT. HERMON: Geo Overton heirs 20 acres near Hall's creek bridge adjoining Jas C Overton and others. Taxes 92 cents, cost $1 85. Total $2.77.

Brush and Averill 12566 acres, a part of the Great Park Estate and lying on north side of N S R R. Taxes $115,17, cost $1 85 Total $117.02.

ELIZABETH CITY; Ed McMorine ¼ acre near Butt town, Taxes 92 cts, cost $1.85. Total $2.77.

L. E. Hines one town lot adjoining the Commander heirs and J. D. Parker. Taxes $18.33, cost $1.85. Total $20.18, Corporation tax $11.40. Total $1.58.

Mary Harris one town lot adjoining the lot of Mrs Dozier and lying on Factory Avenue, Taxes $1.40, cost $1,85, Total $3 25

D G Bush estate 7 town lots, Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 67 and 69, Taxes $6,42, cost $1 85, Total $8.27.

Conrow, Bush & Lippincott 2 town lots on Pleasant street between 4th and 5th. Taxes $1.58, cost $1.85. Total $6.43

PROVIDENCE: Frank Charles heirs 7 acres. Taxes 13, cost $1,85. Total $1 98

Wealey Smithson 17 acres adjoining the land of ——— and others. Taxes 31 cts, cost $1.85. Total $2.16.

Also at same time and place will sell one town lot the property of Margaret Jennings dec'd, adjoining M M Kelly and others Taxes due corporation, Taxes 29 cts, cost $1.85. Total $2 14

Mills & Robinson oyster house on Dry Point, Taxes $1 43, cost $1 85 Total $3 28

T P WILCOX, Sheriff.

FISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY C ROGERS —WITH— Willis H. Rogers, Wholesale Commission FISH DEALER, 106 FULTON MARKET, —NEW YORK.— North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Stencils ready at a moment's notice

SHIP YOUR SHAD AND OTHER CHOICE FISH TO CALEB HALEY & CO Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of FRESH FISH. H Fulton Fish Market, New York. WRITE FOR STENCILS AND STATIONERY J. H. HARRIS Traveling Agent

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ESTABLISHED 1860. SAM'L M. LAWDER & SON, Wholesale Commission Dealers in FRESH FISH, Soft Crabs, Terrapin, &c S. E. Cor. Pratt & Charles Streets, BALTIMORE, MD. Promptness our motto.

S. L. STORER & CO. Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Turtle, &c, No. 19, Fulton Fish Market, NEW YORK. Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

FULTON FISH CO. Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of FRESH FISH, TERRAPIN, &C., &C. 15 Fulton Fish Market, New York. M. J. G. WEBNER, M. M. GESNER, MANAGERS. Shad a specialty, No Agents.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS And Dealers in Fish, RICHMOND, VA

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market

A. W. HAFF, Successor to Lanphear & Haff, Wholesale Commission Dealer In Fresh Fish Lobsters Etc., Etc. NO. 12 FULTON FIST MARKET NEW YORK North Carolina Shad a Specialty No Agents.

BRASS STEEL & RUBBER STAMPS. ORDER DIRECT AND SAVE AGENTS COMMISSION. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Richmond, Va.

ARIEL CYCLE FOR MEN AND THE TITANIA (The Queen of Fairies) FOR LADIES. STRICTLY HIGHEST GRADE. DIAMOND FRAME. CUSHION AND PNEUMATIC TIRES. WARRANTY WITH EVERY WHEEL. SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE. ARIEL CYCLE MFG. CO., GOSHEN, IND.

Wash your face, Wash your hands, Wash your head, Wash your beard, Wash babies heads, Wash out stains, Wash away dandruff, Wash away pimples, Wash away freckles, Wash yourself with KO-KO JELLY Toilet Soap For Pure White Skin. PREPARED ONLY BY E. L. BALDWIN & CO., 14 PARK PLACE, DETROIT, MICH. AGENTS WANTED, SALARY OR COMMISSION. SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

EXCELLENT COFFEE. THE exquisite flavor and fragrance of Vienna Coffee can only be obtained by using two parts of Cerbos to one part of Coffee. EMIL SEELIG'S KAFFEE. This is the best, cheapest and most healthful coffee mixture. A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE TRY IT! Ask Your Grocer for It. SAMPLE BY MAIL FREE. Address, Sole Agents for U. S. ROSENSTEIN BROS. 317 and 319 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK.

FAVORITE SINGER! Warranted for Five Years. LOW ARM ONLY $20. HIGH ARM $25.00. OUR FAVORITE SINGER. Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Lamp Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Inches of Hemmer. Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of manufacturers. Save dealers' profits. Cash or Easy Payments. Circulars and Testimonials free. Co-operative Sewing Machine Company, 230 & 232 Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CACTERINE. NATURE'S CURE FOR CATARRH. EXTRACT MEXICAN CACTUS. This new treatment for Catarrh and diseases of the respiratory organs is one of the most important discoveries in medical science and possesses the following advantages:

1. The patient can cure himself at a small expense and without outside assistance.
2. No change of diet or pursuit of life is necessary during treatment.
3. The remedies are in no wise offensive to the patient and entail no discomfort.
4. The remedy reaches the seat of the trouble directly.
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FREE TREATMENT at any drug store. CACTERINE AND INSUFFLATOR, $2.00. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Cacterine Medicine Co., Waco, Texas.

DIXIE PERFECTION BAKING POWDER TRADE MARK. PURE CREAM-TARTAR POWDER ENDORSED BY PROF A. L. METZ, P. H. G, of Medical Department Tulane University of Louisiana, who, after a careful analysis, pronounces it a pure Cream Tartar Powder, which he cheerfully recommends to the public. "THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE" PURE, WHOLESOME AND POWERFUL. You Want It. Ask Grocer For It. GULF MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PURE STEEL ROOFING. Metallic Weather Boarding, Complete Ceilings, Corrugated Sheeting, Roofing Paints, Iron Roofing, Eave Troughs, Gutters and Spouting. All forms of Sheet Metal for Building (COMPLETE AND READY TO APPLY WHEN SHIPPED.) WE WANT —AN— AGENT In this town—an energetic workman to take order, and APPLY our materials in this vicinity. Correspondence solicited; write for prices and terms. SCOTT & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. ESTABLISHED 1872.

SELF-CLOSING OILY WASTE CAN. A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING. OILY WASTE CAN FRANK E. FITTS MFG AND SUPPLY CO BOSTON. EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE. GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION A NECESSITY In the Factory, Engine Room, Machine Shop, Plumbers' and Painters' Shops, and any place where oily waste or clothes are used. They are acknowledged by all to be the best thing for the purpose ever invented. SEND FOR PRICES AT ONCE. Frank E. Fitts Mfg & Supply Co., 7572 Pearl Street, Boston.

THE Pozzoni's POINTS COMPLEXION POWDER; SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1. 2. 3. THREE Shades. POZZONI'S All Druggists Fancy Stores TINTS

GILBERT LOGGING ENGINE FOR ALL DUTIES. On Logging and Mining Tramways UNEQUALED ON rough roads, heavy grades, and short curves. Built any gauge, for any service, to burn coal or wood and for either wood or iron rails. Runs with slight friction on either engine or rail, saves repairs, gives satisfaction under conditions where others fail. Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Tramway Locomotives, Cars, etc. DUNKIRK ENGINEERING CO., - Dunkirk, N. Y.

ALL IN ONE INVALID CHAIR, COT AND HAMMOCK. For the Camp, Lawn, Veranda, Parlor, Office and Library. ALWAYS IN PLACE. It adjusts automatically at will of occupant to any position; a slight effort of the hand will keep it swinging. The head, back, limbs and feet are all supported, giving perfect comfort and rest. Ask your furniture dealer to show you a sample. It is easily folded and occupies very small space. TO INTRODUCE THIS CHAIR, we will sell one direct to you for $8.00. KENNEDY, BENNETT & CO. MANSFIELD, O.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

SALVATION OIL

Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers.

Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Wounds, &c.

25 CTS. A BOTTLE. SALVATION OIL

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Incipient Consumption Asthma, Whooping-Cough,

Used for the relief of Consumptive persons. PRICE 25 CTS. For sale by all dealers.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB Cigarettes for Catarrh—Price 10 Cts. At all Druggists.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. F. Snell and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Quirkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. L. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Leasden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. C. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnson, Pastor. Colored Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. D. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Secy, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—W. S. Whitson, N. G., H. D. Hird, Secy, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1293—Fred. Davis, Regent, M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. S. Kramer, Treasurer. American Legion of Honor: J. D. Fullwood, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President, C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary, C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary, L. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elijah Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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Attorney-at-Law.
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.
Collections promptly made.
Will practice in State and Federal Courts

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Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

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At the Old Stand on Road Street
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JEWELER.
East Main Street,
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DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All Orders filled Promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

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OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co.
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, April 20, 1892.

—A backward Spring.

—It is said that there are 300,000 bushels of corn in Pasquotank still unsold.

—An old adage says: "A late spring, an early harvest." Will it be so this year?

—Mr. John Upton, a prominent citizen of Camden, died on the 11th inst, aged 51 years.

—Remember, the District Convention will be held at Elizabeth City on Thursday, May 5th.

—The Pasquotank Alliance have elected O. F. Baxter jr, and M. G Gregory delegates to the Raleigh Conference.

—The annual Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern North Carolina will meet at Elizabeth City on the 18th of May.

—The recent frosts nipped the peas and cut down the Irish potatoes, which will make them much later. The fruit crop is not hurt.

—With Easter, the Lenten season ended and "sackcloth and mourning" are put away, and the phoenix of rejoicing has arisen from the ashes.

—The Master of the steam tug W. F. Taylor reports the Middle Ground Black buoy on Alligator river gone. The Department has been notified.

—Less of the "fleecy staple" and more of truck and grain should be the rule adopted by our farmers in this section. They are coming to it.

—The net fishermen have about all pulled up, most of them having had an unprofitable season. The seines are still working and doing well so far as to "catches."

—The fight in this District between the Democrats and the Alliance is on and is daily waxing hotter. The advice of the CAROLINIAN to Republicans is, Keep hands off and let them fight it out.

—Mr. Emmerson Hinton, son of John L. Hinton, who has been suffering from mental derangement for some time, has been taken to the Asylum at Raleigh. He is 33 years of age and is unmarried.

—On meeting and conferring with the leading Republicans from the District at Raleigh last week it was gratifying to find that there was a general feeling of unaminity and harmony. A good omen.

—At the State Convention last week every county from the First District was represented except two. There was the usual "contest" from Carteret, but the committee on credentials, by a unanimous vote, seated E. C Duncan.

—The First District stood united at the Convention last week and not a man or measure the delegation voted for was defeated. An attempt was made to bar the vote of several counties on the charge of being "proxies," but it being shown that the credentials of the delegate representing them were legal, the votes were admitted and counted.

—While sincerely thanking the number of kind political friends in the District who have written the editor asking him to consent to go to the Minneapolis Convention as a Delegate, he desires to be emphatically understood that he cannot do so. Having attended three National Conventions of the party—the first when Lincoln was renominated and the last when Garfield was made the nominee—he feels that he has had his full share so far as the honors are concerned, and that further service in that line ought not to be expected.

—Our Democratic cotemporaries are laboring to make their readers believe that the Republican State Convention last week was little better than a mob. That several hours were taken up in a somewhat boisterous contest is true, but it was not on matters of policy, differences on principles or who should be supported at the National Convention—for *all* were in favor of Harrison—but it was whether a faithful and tried man should be continued at the head of the State Committee or whether he should be deposed. This being settled, the business of the Convention concluded in order and general good feeling. Let us see how much harmony characterizes the Democratic Convention in May.

—By the way, a gentleman from New York who was present and witnessed the proceedings last week, said to us: "This is nothing in comparison with the bedlamite screamaging at the Democratic Conventions in the cities of my State." And last week there was a row in the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, and a dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., on the 13th inst says.

The Democratic State Convention here to-day was enlivened by numerous rows and a riot, which the police had some difficulty in quelling. Pistols were drawn, and for a few minutes there was an exciting scene. Order was finally restored through the efforts of the police.

—Do you want to live in your own county and build up a business that will insure you a good living? If so, address "Business," P. O. Box 236, Norfolk, Va.

—It is not so hard for some men so "keep ahead of the times" as to keep ahead of the sheriff.

—WANTED. 20,000 ladies to look at the large assortment of white and black summer dress goods at Fowler & Co's. New styles, reasonable prices.

—A good advertisement is like the merchant's ships; it bringeth abundance from afar.

—A bargain for the ladies in white pearl buttons at Fowler & Co's.

—It is a great deal more pleasure to work with a sharp axe, or spade, or knife, or saw than a dull one, and all should be bright and kept so.

—Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

—There are girls who can't be convinced by arguing that a man is not an angel. The only way to convince them is to let them marry him.

—The CAROLINIAN is informed that the Postmaster General has ordered mail service to be established between Elizabeth City and Newbern, to begin July 1.

—Well, it looks just at present as if we shouldn't have any Spring at all, but that we should experience the sensation of jumping from a cold bath directly into a hot one.

—The frosts of last week were not so damaging hereabout as in some other sections of the State. It is reported that the truck crops about Newberne were injured to the amount of many thousands of dollars.

—Money invested in good farm implements is often well invested, but no man can afford to pay interest on them and then let them wear out from exposure to the weather. Moral—do not buy machinery unless you can afford to house it.

—Call on Robinson & Co for Paints, oils, lead, zinc, lime, plaster, hair, cement

—Any one wishing to take a course in shorthand writing are asked to read the "Open Letter" in the advertising columns of this issue of the CAROLINIAN. Mr. W. Boettcher has been teaching here for some time giving entire satisfaction. He desires to get up a class of young ladies. It is a rare opportunity and should be taken advantage of.

—There are about 10,000 people in Pasquotank county, and if every one was to buy a pair of shoes the same day at Fowler & Co's store, there would still be some left for the other counties.

—There are few things that will educate the farmer more than a few practical experiments, which can be made every year, and on small plots, and at insignificant cost. Experiments are useful, because they give information regarding the capacity of the soil upon which future crops are to be grown.

—LARGEST STORE, LARGEST STOCK, Lowest prices in Eastern North Carolina at Fowler & Co's.

—"A Reader" asks the CAROLINIAN: "What were the largest and what the smallest majorities ever obtained in the Electoral College for President?" Washington received all the votes of the Electoral College in each of his elections, and Monroe, in his second election, obtained all but one. Every other President had organized opposition of some sort, which was revealed in the Electoral College. The smallest majority was that obtained by Hayes, which was just one as determined by the Electoral Commission.

—2800 pair elastic suspenders at 10 cents per pair at Fowler & Co.

—There is no denying the fact that farmers expected a better market for corn, in view of the unprecedented shortage in Europe, than they are realizing. Why have they been disappointed? Because their hopes were built on a foreign market. They forgot that, unlike the home market, the foreign market is open to all comers on equal terms. India was on hand with her wheat. She exported more than double the quantity in 1891 that she did in 1890, and so depressed the prices. Thus the delusiveness of the "world's market" becomes evident.

—BACKED DOWN. Italy called off the fence and will send a minister to this country. Chili got cool almost as fast as she got hot, but Robinson & Co keep right on selling those splendid California goods, No. 1 Mackerel, Country Hams, Beef Tongue and Sugar-cured Meats of all kinds

—The editor's visit to Raleigh last week was a very pleasant one. He met many of his old friends and made the acquaintance of a number of new ones. He called, as he always does, on the brethren of the press, and the following kindly notices are appreciated:

Dr Palemon John, of the NORTH CAROLINIAN, paid a pleasant call yesterday. It was a pleasure to learn that Elizabeth City is progressing, and that its future is bright.—*Chronicle.*

We had the pleasure of a call from Dr. Palemon John, the editor of the NORTH CAROLINIAN, who has been in the editorial harness so long as now to be ranked among the elders of the profession: but he still appears young, his pleasant disposition being proof against the inroads of Father Time.—*News & Observer.*

—A largely signed petition has been forwarded to the Department to extend the mail route from Weeksville to Sound Neck.

—The Federal Court opened here on yesterday, Judge Seymour presiding. There is considerable business for this term—several internal revenue cases from Martin, Hertford and Edgecome counties. Mr C. E. Kramer, of Elizabeth City, is Foreman of the Grand Jury.

LOCAL MENTION

Federal Court in session here this week.—The Toadvine Lumber Company are having a neat office erected at their large Planing mill on North Pennsylvania Avenue.—Active work on the new public school house on North Pool street has been resumed. The committee say it will now be pushed to completion. D. S. Kramer is the contractor.—"Laugh, and the world laughs with you," or wants to know what you are grinning at—

"Riches have wings,"
At least so people say,
And yet, why is it that
They never fly our way?

—Progress is all right, but very few people rejoice over a new wrinkle.—The work of taking down and removing the old Pailin Livery Stables on upper Main street is going on. A new residence will be built upon the site by Mr J. L. Sawyer, the popular and successful hardware merchant on Water St., who recently purchased it.—The tug "Edith" is on Snell's Ways undergoing repairs.—"You won't charge for a question, I hope?" asked a lady the other day of one of the lawyers. "Oh, no, only for the answer," was the reply.—The "promising" young man is always in debt.—The local poet thinks it is a hard fate. He vents his feelings thus:

Man wants but little here below,
And 'tis a cause for fret
That he can't in this vale of woe
That little always get.

—The electric light poles have arrived and the work of putting them down will now go on, and, as the dynamos and apparatus are all here, it ought not to be long before we again have the town lighted. It is proposed to put up the street circuit first and the inside lights after.—The lobster is not noted for his sympathetic feelings, but when required he "shells out" very nicely.—The Saunterer overheard the following the other evening: "Do you ever think of marriage?" said he passionately. "What else does a girl have to think about?" was the frank reply.—Who is going to be the next Mayor?—Mr. Dunn's new residence on Green street is well under way.—We again repeat:

Don't forget to let us know
When your friends come or go.

—The local subscription list of the CAROLINIAN continues to enlarge.—Mrs. Martha Burgess, relict of the late Col. John S. Burgess, died at her residence here on Thursday evening, aged 79 years.—There are people who claim to "love the Lord" who would apologize to the devil if they thought they were in his way.—The small boy overheard the following the other evening. They were in the parlor. "You ought to be ashamed of stealing a kiss," said she. "You are equally guilty, having received the stolen goods," said he.—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas spent the Sabbath at Suffolk, Va., preaching in the Baptist Church there in the morning and evening.—Lev C Guirkin, who has been attending lectures at the Baltimore Medical College, returned on Saturday.—The Easter Bonnet was Queen at the Churches on Sunday.—The meetings at the Baptist Church the past week have awakened much interest. The sermons of Rev. Mr. Bagby, of Suffolk, Va., have been plain, earnest, persuasive and practical. He has made a very favorable impression.—Mr. John W. Meekins, of Hatteras, dropped in and paid his respects on Monday.—The Methodist and Episcopal Churches were beautifully decorated on Easter.—Miss Sitterson, of Williamston, is visiting Mrs. Ewell, on Matthews street, and Miss Skinner, of Edenton, is visiting Mrs Wadsworth on Church street.—The Bottling Works of Waters & Sons is kept busy filling orders. Their Root Beer is pleasing everybody, and so are their Soda beveriges. They put up a superior article in the Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale line.—Mr. L. Barber, of Mystic, Ct., and Mr. Cha's B Ladd, of Boston, called and paid their respects.—E. F. Aydlett esq., left last evening to attend Court at Winton.—Among the CAROLINIAN callers this week were U. S. District Judge A. S Seymour, of Newbern; U. S. Marshal J. B. Hill, of Raleigh; U. S. District Attorney C. A. Cooke, of Warrenton; Wheeler Martin, J. E. Moore and W. T. Crawford, of Williamston; J. Q. A. Wood, of Hertford, and W. A. Johnson, of Martin.

Personal.—Should this meet the eye of the individual who created a disturbance in church last Sunday by his continued coughing, he will confer a favor on the congregation by procuring a bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup, which will cure him.

Bondholders will find Salvation Oil a sure cure for gout or rheumatism. It is sold by all dealers. 25 cts a bottle.

Nothing like it for dyspepsia and indigestion Simmons Liver Regulator is a safe, sure cure.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is a sensation in Hyde county over the elopement of a widow named Mason with a worthless married man named Paul. Mrs Mason is the mother of five children, the youngest about 5 years old. She left a note to her married son, which said: "I am gone. Take care of my children."

All miserable sufferers with dyspepsia are cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

The first day of fasting and prayer ever observed in North Carolina was at Newberne, July 20 1775.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant; it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation, and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or money will be refunded. Price only 50c per bottle at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

Washington is shipping lightwood to the North. A lady there has sent off 500 barrels cut into kindling wood and packed in barrels headed up with cloth just as potatoes are shipped.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Indigestion, and Stomach Disorders take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it. Only bottle. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

AN OPEN LETTER.

ROANOKE, VA., April 15, 1892.
MR. W. BOETTCHER, Elizabeth City, N. C.
MY DEAR SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with the request contained in your letter of 12th inst.

It was something like three years ago that I finished my course of shorthand under your instruction and accepted a position at $10 a month. Since then I have held several positions, all the time steadily advancing in salary as my experience extended and my ability as stenographer and typewriter operator increased.

I am at present private Secretary to a prominent Banker of this place, at a salary of $1200. Taking my own success as well as that of others as a criterion, I can, with sincerity and pleasure, recommend you to any one who proposes studying shorthand. In my opinion your system of teaching is thorough and you are most painstaking and assiduous in your endeavors to impart to your pupils that thorough knowledge of stenography necessary to successfully fill remunerative positions; and those who do not obtain that knowledge have only themselves to blame.

With kind wishes for your future success and prosperity, I remain, Yours truly,
FRANK R. MOODY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

LADIES ARE UNFORTUNATE.

because the higher they rise in society the weaker they find themselves bodily. Risley's Philotoken controls the nerves, aids nature in her various functions, and thus combats with the many ills of womankind successfully. If your druggist has not got it he will order it for you for $1 a bottle, from Chas. F. Risley, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Courtlandt St. New York. Send for a descriptive pamphlet, with directions and certificates from many ladies who have used it and can't say enough in favor of Risley's Philotoken. Mar, 16-1 yr.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4 '91.-1.yr. New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

Chinese Laundry.
COR. ROAD AND FEARING STS.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SING LEE, PROPRIETOR.
Having permantly located here I give notice that I will do all kinds of Laundry work in the neatest and best manner. With eight years experience in Norfolk I am prepared to give satisfaction.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, daily (except Sunday), leave Elizabeth City at 7.15 A. M., and On Friday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sunday, leave Elizabeth City at 2.30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk. Connect at Norfolk with all rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers. Transfer steamer to Suffolk Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Rapid, Pantego and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the N. & S. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c., and with the W. & W. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch, as follows: From Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. B. & W. R. R. Pennsylvania R. R. Transfer street station, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Docks street station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 21, North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harding, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

E. K. KING, General Manager.
H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 11 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro. Props.
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

--P. EWELL, --
Practical Watch-mak and Jeweler
Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.
SEE SIGN BIG WATCH,
Water St, (next door to Overman's cor)
Elizabeth City, N. C
19 Years Experience at Bench.

JOHNNIE

Will they go? Well, I should say so! You could not hold the gains with a two-inch rope. Should you make a visit to our store

- GET YOUR -

eyes on the wonderful bargains there offered you will without delay—not a

- - GUN - -

but your pocket book and go home loaded down with the purest best goods the market affords. Call and see how it works.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c.

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS A
Wholesale and Retail,
Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.
Nothing equal to it for the household.
Or for Fish Oysters, &c.
Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G MORRISETTE
J. B. FLORA & CO.
AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICE

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandler Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed.
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at

FOWLER & CO'S
WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE THIS!

And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS.
&c., &c, and if you see my goods you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.

R. SALOMONSKY
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

Oh my! Have you seen the new Mather Fastening Kid Gloves? No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salamonsky.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES. Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.
If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me

P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

The Highest of All Chimneys.

Within 130 working days, barring any untoward act of Providence, the highest chimney in America will form the most notable object on the Denver landscape. On Saturday last the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company let a contract to M Scanlan to erect a chimney at the works on Forty-first and Delgany streets 350 feet high. At this time the highest in America is that of the Clark thread mills in New Jersey, 335 feet. There is one at Freiberg, Germany, 460 feet high, but it is only twelve feet in the clear, while that of the smelting company will be sixteen feet in the clear. The height of the one now in use here is 165 feet.—Denver Republican.

Two young city-bred women, daughters of a prominent wholesale merchant in San Francisco, Cal., named Lowenstien, are living on and working a land claim in the State of Washington, between Hadlock and Port Ludlow. They took up the claim two years ago and have lived on it continuously since, built the cabin in which they live, and have cleared and grubbed twenty acres of land. Their nearest neighbor is four miles away.

The London Times thinks that England has fought Canada's battles long enough, referring particularly to the Bering Sea dispute.

Miss Mattie A. Cobb
of Providence, R. I.

For the terrible weakness and prostration

After the Grip, Diphtheria

Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, Malaria Fever, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with wonderful success as a building up medicine and blood purifier. For example, read the following from Miss Mattie A. Cobb of Providence, R. I., and her mother. Miss Cobb is a young lady of 18, a

Picture of Health

and a promising pupil in the High School. Her father is a well known police officer.

"Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.:

"I write to tell how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I had diphtheria and was sick for a year afterward, being

Weak, Blind and Helpless

I used one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong." MATTIE A. COBB, South Chester Avenue, Providence, R. I.

"As my daughter wanted to write how well she liked Hood's Sarsaparilla, I thought I would say a few words. I think it is the

Greatest Blood Purifier

before the people. Some of my friends say 'go away with your medicine.' I said the same once, but since my daughter has taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

My opinion has changed considerably." MRS. GEO. N. COBB, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Pills do not weaken the system like other cathartics, but actually tone up and give strength.

JOHNSON'S
Anodyne Liniment.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

ORIGINATED IN 1810.
THINK OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY.
Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common ills of life liable to occur to any one. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used always wanted. Sold everywhere. Price 25c., six $1. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

A SICK LIVER

is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.

To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there is no better medicine than

RADWAY'S PILLS

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded — PURELY VEGETABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing RADWAY'S PILLS; mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.

They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y. City.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

WANTED—Every one who is willing to work; good situation; instruct one and sample pins for 15c. Acme Mfg. Co., Balt., Md.

SETTLEMENT WITH ITALY.

The Difference With the United States Amicably Adjusted.

The Victims of the New Orleans Lynching Paid $25,000.

The diplomatic differences between the United States and Italy, growing out of the lynching at New Orleans, La., last year, have been amicably adjusted, and indemnity for the relatives of the victims has been paid.

The sum of money paid to the Italian Government for distribution among the relatives of the Italian subjects killed in New Orleans is 125,000 francs, or about $25,000. The indemnity, as is explained in the correspondence, is given as a voluntary offering and not in discharge of an express obligation recognized by this Government. The money was taken from the contingent fund of the State Department, and no legislation was therefore required to enable the President to close the New Orleans incident by this action toward a friendly nation.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries have now been fully resumed. Minister Porter will soon return to Rome, and an Italian Minister will be ordered here.

The following is the correspondence with which the incident was closed by Secretary Blaine and the Marquis Imperiali:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1892.

Sir: I congratulate you that the difficulty existing between the United States and Italy, growing out of the lamentable massacre at New Orleans in March of last year, is about to be terminated. The President, feeling that for such an injury there should be ample indemnity, instructs me to tender you 125,000 francs. The Italian Government will distribute this sum among the families of the victims.

While the injury was not inflicted directly by the United States, the President nevertheless feels that it is the solemn duty, as well as the great pleasure of the National Government, to pay a satisfactory indemnity. Moreover, the President's instructions carry with them the hope that the transaction of to-day may efface all memory of the unhappy tragedy, that the old and friendly relations of the United States and Italy may be restored, and that nothing untoward may ever again occur to disturb their harmonious friendship.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure you that your prolonged service at this Capital as Charge d'Affaires has been marked by every quality that renders you grateful and acceptable to the Government of the United States, and to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

To the Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires of Italy.

His Excellency, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, etc., etc., Washington, D. C., April 12, 1892.

Mr. Secretary of State: You were pleased to inform me, by your note of to-day that the Federal Government had decided to pay to Italy, by way of indemnity, the sum of 125,000 francs, to be distributed by the Italian Government among the families of the royal subjects who were victims of the massacre which took place March 14, 1891, in the city of New Orleans. Your Excellency also expressed the hope that the decision reached by the President would put an end to the unfortunate incident to which that deplorable occurence gave rise, and that the friendly relations between the two countries would be firmly re-established.

After having taken note, with much pleasure, of the language used by the President in his message of December last, and after having fully appreciated the words of regret and censure uttered with so much authority by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and likewise the recommendations to Congress that were suggested to his lofty wisdom by the unhappy incident, the Government of His Majesty is now glad to learn that the United States acknowledge that it is their solemn duty, and at the same time a great pleasure, to pay an indemnity to Italy.

The King's Government does not hesitate to accept this indemnity, without prejudice to the judicial steps which it may be proper for the parties to take, and, considering the redress obtained sufficient, it sees no reason why the relations between the two Governments, which relations should faithfully reflect the sentiments of reciprocal esteem and sympathy that animate the two Nations, should not again become intimate, cordial and friendly, as they have traditionally been in the past, and as it is hoped they will ever be in the future.

In bringing the foregoing to your knowledge, in virtue of the authorization given me by His Excellency, the Marquis di Rudini, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Government of His Majesty, the King of Italy, my august sovereign, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency that the diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States are from this moment fully re-established.

I hasten, moreover, in obedience to instructions received, to inform you that, pending the Minister's return to this capital, I have taken charge of the Royal Legation, in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires. Be pleased to accept, etc.,

IMPERIALI.

TOKIO SWEPT BY FIRE.

6000 Houses Destroyed and Over 100 Persons Killed.

Advices from Japan report that Tokio, the capital of the Japanese Empire, has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration, involving great loss of life.

The fire appears to have spread with great rapidity in the older and more poorly built section of the city, and did not cease until 6000 houses were destroyed, making many thousands of people homeless.

The police and the fire departments of Tokio did excellent work, and succeeded in saving the new portion of the capital.

The loss of life was chiefly due to the efforts of natives to save their effects. Many of the people remained in their dwellings to the last moment, gathering their belongings for flight, and were caught by the flames, which licked up the unsubstantial structure like paper. The firemen found great difficulty in fighting the flames owing to the half-crazed behavior of the populace. The number of dead is over one hundred.

Tokio or Yeddo, the capital of the Japanese Empire, is situated on the eastern end of the island of Hondo, the main island of the Japanese group, on the Bay of Yeddo. The Tonogawa River divides the town into two parts. The word Tokio in Japanese means city or port.

The town covers sixty square miles of ground, a large portion of which is taken up with gardens, temples, sacred groves and the like. The city proper is divided into three districts: Siro, the Imperial citadel, surrounded by a maze of moats and embattlements; Soto-Siro, the middle ground, outside the citadel, but within the city's walls; Midzi, the outer parts, beyond which extend a line of defences. The population of Tokio is over 925,000.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The Marvelous Display That is Being Prepared for the World's Fair.

Secretary Rusk, of the Government Department of Agriculture, is preparing what is certain to be pronounced a marvelous agricultural exhibit. It will be at once a striking demonstration of the broad scope and efficient work of the department of which he is the head, and a school of instruction for all who are interested in agricultural matters. It will include full illustrations of various insect depredations, a mammoth globe representing graphically the history of pleuro-pneumonia and its remarkable extermination in America; a model of the famous Death Valley, with its strange fauna and flora; and a working set of a modern weather station's outfit. Under the immediate supervision of Expert Hubbard the most complete and comprehensive collection of grains ever made is being prepared with the cooperation of the farmers in this country and in foreign parts. Samples of wheat grown in every county in the United States will be shown. Grains from Peace River in northern Canada to Patagonia; from Russia to India, will be in the collection; every seed picked by hand and the varieties arranged in tasteful glass compartments with labels indicating the name, place, weight and effects of the soil and climatic conditions. There are now collected 2000 samples of wheat, 1000 of oats, 5000 of rye, 3000 of barley, 300 of buckwheat, 1500 of corn besides the exhibit of corn in the ear), and proportionate numbers of the various other grains and garden products. An effort is being made to secure from Egypt one of the original father wheat plants.

THE ruling passion strong in death was sharply illustrated at Salem, Ohio. George Censer, a wealthy property owner, money lender and miser, haggled for fifteen cents on the price of a revolver with which he committed suicide in an hour.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met at Boston and adopted a resolution favoring Cleveland for the Presidential nomination after opposition from the Hill men; the delegates were not instructed.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, the Wall street financier, has agreed to endow the New York City Trade Schools with the sum of $500,000.

A FOREST fire burned over thousands of acres in South New Jersey, near Waterford, doing $30,000 damage. Three hundred men fought the flames and saved churches, residences and barns.

PAYMASTER LONG, a retired United States Naval offical, who had escaped from an asylum in Washington a few days before, died in New York City of morphine poisoning. He had written to his relatives threatening to kill himself.

FOREST fires, due to the prolonged drought, occurred in nearly all the rural towns of eastern Connecticut.

CHRISTOPHER CULVER, aged twenty-four, keeper of the Race Rock lighthouse, was drowned while attempting to reach his station from New London, Conn., where he had been spending a few days with his wife and child.

THE Ohio Society of New York City, a purely social organization, gave a dinner at Delmonico's in honor of United States Minister to France Whitelaw Reid. General Wager Swayne presided and speeches of welcome were made by Secretaries Foster and Elkins, Chauncey M. Depew and Colonel McClure. Mr. Reid replied.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS W. SWEENY, United States Army, retired, died at his home in Long Island City, N. Y. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1820.

JOHN K. PORTER, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, who appeared for the defendant in the Beecher trial, and was the senior counsel for the people in the trial of Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin, died a few days since at Waterford, N. Y. He was born at Waterford on January 12, 1819.

PETER F. WANSER, Republican, was elected Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., by about 2000 majority, defeating Allan L. McDermott, Democrat.

IT has just leaked out that Gamble Weir, Superintendent of Police of Pittsburg, Penn., who died suddenly three months ago, was poisoned.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT MURRAY, of New York City, has been retired on a pension of $3000 per year at his own request, and Inspector Byrnes, the famous detective, was chosen to succeed him.

South and West.

A CYCLONE did much damage in Faulkner County, Ark.

CATTLE are dying by thousands in Texas owing to drought.

THE first results of the war for the extermination of horse thieves in Eastern Montana and Wyoming came to light, when the body of a man was found on Alkali Creek, about ten miles from Billings. He had been shot through the head, and had been dead several days. The man is supposed to have been a Wyoming "rustler" on his way to Canada.

SOME disastrous flood news has come from Columbus, Miss. The river rose over two feet higher than ever in its history. Fourteen persons were known to have been drowned.

THE reunion at New Orleans, La., of the United Confederate Veterans, ended with a parade, in which 8000 Southern soldiers marched. The Veterans were escorted by the State militia, and consisted of four divisions.

AT Catlettsburg, Ky., the flour mill of J. G. Patton & Co. was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Charles McCoy, the miller, was burned to death.

HYDROPHOBIA is alarmingly prevalent in Augusta and Rockingham counties, Virginia.

BILL WEST, a colored desperado, quarreled with John Roberts at Pima, Ga., and shot him dead. A crowd of people chased West and shot him down, killing him instantly.

RICHARD HANCOCK shot and fatally wounded his wife at Winlock, Washington, and then sent a bullet through his own heart. His wife had refused to give him money.

THE entire plant of the Winters' Art Lithograph Company, of Chicago, was destroyed by fire. The company published all the lithographic World's Fair advertisements. A large stock of lithographs of the various halls and other buildings of the Fair was in the establishment, as well as the stock of the official lithographing of the Fair.

Washington.

THE Navy Department invited proposals for the purchase of the following condemned vessels: The Galena, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the Cohasset, at Newport, R. I.; the Intrepid, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Wyoming and Speedwell, at Norfolk, Va.

ORDERS were issued from the Navy Department directing the Yorktown and the Adams to proceed from San Francisco to Puget Sound. The ultimate destination of the vessels is Bering Sea. The Baltimore and Charleston, also at San Francisco, have been ordered to Astoria, Oregon.

SECRETARY NOBLE sent a telegram to the Special Agent of the Department in Oklahoma, postponing the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation until April 19.

GENERAL CHARLES W. FIELD died of Bright's disease at his residence in Washington. He was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1828, and graduated from West Point in 1849.

THE amount of 4½'s per cent. Government bonds redeemed by the United States Treasury Department to date is $23,672,800, leaving outstanding $1,831,900.

A STATEMENT prepared at the United States Treasury Department shows that since April 1 there has been a net loss of gold to the Treasury of more than $1,200,000.

THE President issued a proclamation, opening to settlement April 15, at noon, 574,257 acres of Sisseton and Wahpeton lands in the Dakotas.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has gone South to be absent a month, and will investigate during his trip the charges made against Federal officials in Texas, growing out of the Garza trouble.

THE United States Senate has dismissed its executive clerk, James R. Young, on the charge of having betrayed the secrets of the executive session.

THE President has approved the act relating to life saving appliances on steamers plying exclusively on lakes, bays and sounds of the United States.

JAMES W. COOPER, one of the colored jurors who served in the Schneider murder trial at Washington, died in the Court House from mental and physical exhaustion.

Foreign.

THE Russian famine is said to have caused a loss to the Imperial treasury of about $240,000,000.

IT is reported that Emin Pasha has recovered the immense stores of ivory which he was forced to abandon when he left the equatorial province of Africa with Stanley.

THE election in the Argentine Republic for provincial delegates to elect a President passed off quietly. The Radicals abstained from voting. The Conciliation party was victorious. After the elections a state of siege was reimposed. The majority of the delegates elected favor Saenz Pena for President. The polls were guarded by the police and soldiers.

A DISPATCH from Middlesborough, Yorkshire, England, says that, owing to the Durham miners' strike, children are crying in the streets for bread.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, presented the budget; it showed a surplus of $5,335,000.

A SEDITIOUS movement in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, was promptly suppressed, and a three days' state of siege was proclaimed.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, says that the election for President in the provinces has proved a walk-over for Saenz Pena.

REVOLUTION has started in the State of Matto Grosso, Brazil. The Legislature has proclaimed it independent of the Republic. The river is obstructed by hulks. Colonel Barbosa is in charge of the rebels.

FIRED HIS COUCH.

Sensational Suicide of a Well-to-Do Illinois Farmer.

Fred Buse, a well-to-do farmer, living five miles south of Momence, Ill., committed suicide in a peculiar manner.

He went to a thicket of timber remote from any dwelling, built himself a bed of dry hay, set fire to his couch, and then shot himself with a shotgun.

A neighbor saw the light of the fire, which led to the discovery of the remains before they were badly burned.

Buse had a family and was in easy circumstances, and no cause for his act is known.

LATER NEWS.

LOUIS AUBERTIN, alias Louis Harriott, the young French farmhand who strangled Mrs. Charles T. Leonard to death at her home near the Atlantic Highlands last November, was hanged at Freehold, N. J.

RUDOLPH SHERKLE and George Pfeiffer, workmen employed on the new Astor hotel, the Waldorf, in New York City, fell from the roof and were crushed to death ninety-five feet below.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg and adopted resolutions indorsing Grover Cleveland for the Presidential nomination.

THE Vermont Republican State Convention met at Montpelier and selected delegates to the National Convention, who are favorable to the renomination of President Harrison. Ex-Speaker Reed addressed the Convention.

REPORTS from all parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas tell of heavy rains or snow, and seeding was everywhere delayed. Central Iowa also reports the worst storm of a backward and unsettled season, being a hurricane of wind accompanied by snow, hail, sleet and rain combined.

WHILE the life saving crew at Bandon, Oregon, were practising, their boat capsized and Captain Nelson and three of a crew of eight were drowned.

E. D. CAMPBELL, Professor of Qualitative Analysis in Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich., was at work over a glass receiver containing hydrogen and oxygen, when an explosion occurred. Bits of glass flew into his eyes, inflicting such severe injuries that both eyes have been removed.

RELATIVES of Mrs. W. E. Ormand, the wife of a mechanic, of Saginaw, Mich., found her body and that of her baby in a cistern near his home. It is supposed the mother took the child in her arms to lift a pail of water, when she lost her balance and fell in. Mrs. Ormand was eighteen years of age and her son nine months old.

COLONEL J. J. VAN HORN, of the Eighth Infantry, at the head of three troops of United States Cavalry, has compelled the Wyoming regulators intrenched at "T" Ranch to surrender. The troops were ordered out in accordance with instructions sent out from Washington at the request of the acting Governor of Wyoming.

THE fourth annual convention of State Railroad Commissioners began its session in the rooms of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington. Nearly all of the States were represented. E. P. Jarvey, of South Carolina, was elected Chairman.

SECRETARY ELKINS directed the Department Quartermaster at St. Louis to send immediately 300 tents to the Mayor of Columbus, Miss., for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent floods.

FIRE at Nogoya, Japan, destroyed the temple and tower and 1300 houses, entailing a loss of $350,000.

ANNA SAINIO, wife of a professor at the State College at Tevastehuus, Finland, has been found guilty of murdering her husband. The Court sentenced her to be beheaded and ordered that her body be afterward burned.

ANOTHER bomb was exploded by anarchists in Valencia, Spain, doing much damage to property.

THE Government paper mill at Dalton, Mass., has been damaged by fire. The mill is owned by the Crane family. Much valuable machinery for making distinctive paper for Government bank notes and bonds and considerable paper was destroyed.

FIRE burned over eight blocks at Hunter's Point, Long Island, N. Y. It started in the storerooms of the Long Island Railroad Company. It destroyed a planing mill, the railroad's electric power station and a million feet of lumber. The loss amounts to $120,000.

A PISTON head, full of water, carelessly put in a furnace, exploded in Hardy's shops, Lima, Ohio, killing W. Henry, Frank Josett and Dave Hogan.

THE Michigan Republican State Convention elected delegates to Minneapolis favorable to the candidacy of General Alger, but uninstructed.

THE North Carolina Republican State Convention met at Raleigh. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to the National Republican Convention to vote "first, last and all the time" for Benjamin Harrison for President.

DEPUTY SHERIFF LOUIS T. GRANT, of Shelby County, Ala., has absconded to South America, after spending $10,000 of other people's money.

AT the Wyoming Democratic State Convention, held at Douglas, six delegates to the National Convention were chosen. Four of these men favor Cleveland, and there will be no warm opposition from the other two.

THE Republicans of Florida met in State Convention and after electing delegates to the National Convention decided to put no candidates in the field in that State this year.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., was visited by the most terrific hail storm that has ever been known in that State. The hailstones were two inches in diameter and covered the ground to a depth of six inches. Birds, chickens and hogs were killed, and many glasses were broken. Men and horses were knocked down, vegetables and cotton were completely cut down.

THE Democrats of Nebraska met in State Convention at Omaha. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Cleveland, but the convention refused to instruct the delegates for him.

A SEVERE April blizzard raged in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Illinois. Great damage was inflicted on crops.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. M. BOOK, United States Navy, has been promoted by the President to Commander.

AT the request of Secretary Blaine Senator Sherman introduced a bill to permit Admiral George Brown and other officers of the navy to accept decorations from Hawaii in recognition of their courtesies to the late King Kalakaua.

THE Marquis Rudini, Premier of Italy, and the Italian Cabinet have resigned in consequence of dissension in the Cabinet on financial questions. The King accepted the resignation, but charged the Marquis di Rudini with the task of forming another Ministry.

THE state of siege in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has been raised.

MRS. KRUSE, convicted of the murder of her husband, and her elder son Wilhelm, her accomplice, were executed at Dortmund, Germany.

TWO petards were thrown into the ranks of a religious procession in Cadiz, Spain, many persons were injured by the explosion. The Bohemian village of Deutschrolliken was burned and four persons perished. Forty-five houses were burned in Moeidlan, Moravia. Both fires are supposed to have been caused by Anarchists. People in Spain were afraid to attend the Holy Week services owing to Anarchist threats to put explosives in the holy water.

Four Drowned in the Tennessee.

Four boys, named Charles Beatty, Manson Stevens, Joe Waters and James Padgett, were drowned a few days ago in the Tennessee River, near Lower Island, Tenn. The lads were drifting on a raft, which was dashed by a swift current against the island.

Killed His Mother Accidentally.

Mrs. Ross, the wife of a farmer living twelve miles from Topeka, Kan., was shot and instantly killed the other day by her twelve-year-old son. The gun was accidentally discharged.

WITH MUCH POMP.

The Investiture of the Khedive of Egypt at Cairo.

KHEDIVE ABBAS.

The investiture of Egypt's Khedive took place at the Abdin Palace, Cairo, a few days ago. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp. All the British and Egyptian troops were massed in Abdin Square, fronting the palace. Tribunes had been erected on the sides of the square, and these were filled with officials and others. The Khedive and his Ministers assembled on a dias in front of the palace, where they received Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, who arrived at ten o'clock, accompanied by a brilliant escort of cavalry.

The firman of investiture was read by an official, who also read a telegram from the Sultan of Turkey, conferring upon the Khedive the administration of the Sinai Peninsula.

Upon the conclusion of the reading the assembled troops thrice saluted the Sultan, and a band played the Turkish anthem. After this the troops saluted the Khedive three times, and the Egyptian anthem was played. Then a salute of 102 guns was fired. The native spectators displayed the greatest enthusiasm throughout the whole ceremony.

Afterward the Khedive received the congratulations of the Ministers and diplomats. The city was decorated with flags and bunting, and the day was generally observed as a holiday. That night the city was illuminated.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

16			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 00	@	$2 05
Medium, 1891, choice	1 70	@	1 75
Pea, 1891, choice		@	1 75
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 00	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 00	@	2 10
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 65	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 60	@	1 65
Green peas, 1891, per bush	—	@	1 45
1891, bags	—	@	1 40
1891, Scotch	1 47½	@	1 50
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn, extras	22	@	23
Elgin, extras	23	@	24
Other West, extras	22	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	21	@	22
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts.	19	@	20
H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds.	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, extras	20	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	19	@	19
Welsh tubs, 2ds	—	@	17
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	17	@	18
Im. creamery, 2ds	15	@	16
Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	14
Factory—Fresh, extras	16	@	17
Fresh, 1sts	14	@	15
Fresh, 2ds	13½	@	—
Rolls—Fresh, extras	13	@	16
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11¾	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	11½	@	11¾
Full cr. good to prime	10¼	@	10¾
Common to fair	9	@	10
Part skims, choice	10	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	—	@	9
Part skims, com. to fair	5	@	7
Full skims	2	@	4
Pennsylvania—Skims	2	@	—
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	14½
Western — Fresh, fancy	—	@	14½
Fresh, fair to good	—	@	—
Southern—Fresh, per doz	13¾	@	—
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz	29	@	29½
Goose Eggs, per doz	45	@	50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Spitzenberg, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Greenings, per d. h. bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	30	@	31
1891, prime	28	@	29
1891, common to good	21	@	27
1890, choice, per lb	—	@	20
1890, common to prime	18	@	19
Old odds	7	@	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	12½	@	13
Western, per lb	12½	@	13
Chickens, Western	12	@	12½
Local, medium to prime	—	@	12½
Roosters, old, per lb	7¾	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	85	@	1 12
Western, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Southern, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	50	@	—
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	16
Mixed weights	13	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms	12	@	12½
Chickens—Phila., broilers	35	@	50
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12	@	13
Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Ducks—Jersey, per lb	16	@	—
State and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, per lb	10	@	15
Geese—Western, per lb	5	@	10
Capons—Phila., extra large	—	@	—
Phila., small to medium	—	@	—
Western, fair to fancy	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	—	@	2 50
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl	1 50	@	3 50
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1 25	@	1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb	1 12	@	1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	1 62	@	1 75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	3 00	@	8 00
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Orange County, red, bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Orange County, yellow	—	@	—
Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Eastern, white, per bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl	—	@	—
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, Canada, per bbl	75	@	80
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots	40	@	60
String beans, Fla., per crate	1 50	@	4 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate	2 00	@	3 00
Asparagus, new, per bunch	—	@	—
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves	3 35	@	4 75
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	3 75	@	8 50
Sheep	6 00	@	6 25
Lambs	6 50	@	8 00
Hogs—Live	4 85	@	5 25
Dressed	5¾	@	8
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 75	@	4 80
Patents	4 90	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red	98	@	99½
Rye—State	88	@	90
Barley—Two-rowed State	53	@	54
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	49	@	54½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	39½
Mixed Western	34	@	36½
Hay—Good to Choice	75	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam	5.95	@	06c.

FURS AND SKINS.

	Eastern & Northeastern		Southern & Southwestern.	
Black bear	$20 00	@30 00	$10 00	@20 00
Cubs and y'rlings	5 00	@15 00	4 00	@10 00
Beaver, large	6 00	@ 7 00	5 00	@ 6 00
Beaver, medium	3 50	@ 4 50	2 50	@ 3 50
Beaver, small	1 50	@ 2 00	1 00	@ 1 50
Mink, dark, fine	1 50	@ 2 50	70	@ 1 10
Mink, brown	60	@ 1 00	50	@ 70
Red fox	1 40	@ 1 60	1 10	@ 1 30
Gray fox	1 00	@ 1 15	80	@ 1 00
Raccoon, each	50	@ 90	30	@ 60
Skunk, black	1 20	@ 1 25	1 00	@ 1 15
Skunk half strp'd	70	@ 75	60	@ 65
Skunk, striped	35	@ 40	30	@ 35
Skunk, white	15	@ 20	12	@ 15
Opossum, large	35	@ 45	30	@ 35
Opossum, med	17	@ 22	15	@ 18
Muskrat, spring	16	@ 18	14	@ 15
Muskrat, winter	11	@ 12	10	@ 11
Muskrat, fall	7	@ 10	7	@ 8

What a "Flat Wheel" Is.

Two commercial travelers bound for Chicago were amicably chatting together in a train recently when one of them suddenly ceased talking and appeared to be listening intently to something. Then he jumped up, exclaiming excitedly, "I wasn't mistaken; it is a flat wheel, sure. Old man, I am going to stop off at the next station." "You must be crazy," said his companion. "The next stop is Lonelyhurst, and consists of a station and a water-tank. What's the matter with you, anyway?"

"There is nothing the matter with me," was the reply, "but a good deal with one of the wheels of this car. It has become flat."

"And what is a flat wheel?" "Well, it is a wheel which has become worn in one spot. Sometimes the brake becomes so tightly set, that a wheel slips along on the rail instead of revolving. Of course the friction on the rail soon wears it away at the point of contact. Maybe it isn't worn away the first time; but whenever the brake is set that spot is very apt to be arrested by the rail, and so it soon becomes so much worn that when the wheel revolves it makes a pat-pat-pat sound. When that stage is reached then look out for danger. The wheel no longer runs true, but pounds, and is likely any moment to break and ditch the train. There is such a wheel on this car, ann though it is evidently not yet much worn and may get through to Chicago all right, I don't propose to take any chances. I know Lonelyhurst isn't much of a place, but even if it has only a water tank, I prefer it to a car with a flat wheel." And in spite of the ridicule of his companion, he actually got off at Lonelyhurst, where he waited for the next through train.

The commercial traveler may have exaggerated the dangerous character of a flat wheel, but it is a fact that wheels do occasionally become thus worn, and that when discovered they are taken off and sent to the foundry, to be recast. Even if they were not dangerous, they would be taken off, since it is evident that they must seriously impede the progress of the train, besides annoying the passengers by their thumping noise.—New York Tribune.

The American Forestry Association.

The chief work of the American Forestry Association at present, as stated in the Experiment Station Record, is directed toward securing reservations of public timber lands, which shall be placed under national administration. During the summer a memorial was presented to the President of the United States asking him to exercise the authority granted him under the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, by making certain reservations of lands which are now being examined. At the last annual meeting, held in Washington, a second memorial was presented to the President recommending further reservations in Oregon, Colorado, North Dakota and California. The general object of the proposed national forest reserve is not to withdraw these lands absolutely from occupation or use, but rather to increase their usefulness and the sum total of their productiveness of the territory.

In the case of these reservations it is the purpose to maintain and increase the lumber industry by a permanent and continued yield of forest products on non-agricultural lands, which by the present methods are laid waste by fires and made less productive; to cultivate and develop new growths of timber wherever the matured trees are cut for market; to specially guard and protect the sources of our main rivers and lakes, and thus continue their flow for the benefit of the people at large; to prevent these lands from being taken for timber only and abandoned after cutting the best, and also to secure bona fide settlements on the agricultural sections. Nor is it the purpose to prev